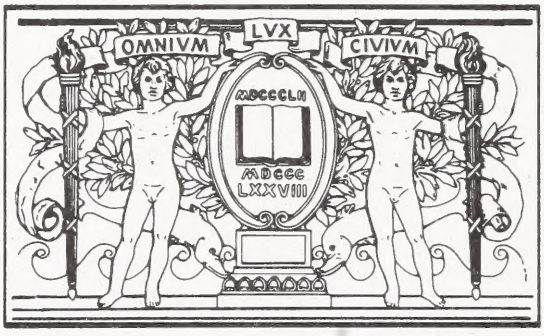
JOHANNES DYCKMAN OF FORT ORANGE

AND HIS DESCENDANTS



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JOHANNES DYCKMAN OF FORT ORANGE
AND HIS DESCENDANTS

Volume I — The First Five Generations

Marjorie Dikeman Chamberlain

West Rutland, Vermont

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Dedicated to the memory of
all the Dikemans of the past
who searched for their ancestors,
preserved the heritage they found
and shared the information with others

and to all their descendants today
who continue this tradition

INTRODUCTION

Three hundred and thirty-seven years ago Johannes Dyckman and his young family arrived at New Amsterdam (later New York City). Hundreds of people bear his name today and thousands more are his direct descendants, and yet little has been published about the family. the major reason is that after the third generation it became too difficult to disentangle the branches of the family tree, and also to tell which branches belonged to the Johannes tree and which belonged to the Jan Dyckman tree growing alongside it.

Johannes[1] Dyckman arrived in New Amsterdam in 1651. The other Dyckman, Jan[1], arrived about ten years later. No relationship between the two has been found. Johannes[1] soon became Vice Director of Fort Orange (later Albany) while Jan[1] remained on Manhattan Island in the settlement called Harlem. By 1694 Cornelis[2], son of Johannes[1], was in Bloomingdale, bordering on Harlem. Both Dyckman families were using the New York Reformed Dutch Church for marriages and baptisms. Because both Johannes and Jan translate into John, and because of the Dutch tradition of naming children, there has been much confusion concerning the two families.

In the Dutch tradition the first two male and female children were named for their grandparents. This practice helps in family assignments but it can also be cause for great confusion. For instance, Cornelis[2] had five sons, three of whom named a son, Cornelis. So there were three adults named Cornelis in the fourth generation of cousins. Johannes/John was also the name of many in this generation, some of whom were named for their great grandfather, Johannes[1], or for their maternal grandfather. Many descendants of the other Dyckman, Jan[1] were named John and were living in New York City at the same time as the Johns of this family.

In the same period that Jan[1] and Cornelis[2] were in New York City, there was another man whose surname was often written "Dyckman" in early records. He was Hugh Dyckman of Shrewsbury, New Jersey. According to J. E. Stillwell's *Historical and Genealogical Miscellany*, v. 1, p. 265, this man was an English Quaker who died in 1690. Therefore, there is no connection with our Dutch family.

A few years ago Julia A. Thompson finished the book on the Jan Dyckman descendants which had been begun by H. Dorothea Romer and Helen B. Hartman. Several introductory pages discussed the problems caused to researchers by the two unrelated Dyckman families. There is no need for repetition here, except to discuss three of her theories for which we now have proof. Maria, who married at Albany, New York, is Maria[3] (see page 31). Captain Joseph is the son of Frederick[4] of Connecticut (see page 82). Ann (Dikeman) Covert is probably of the Connecticut branch; she is the daughter of Josiah, as yet unplaced (see page 111). He named his daughter, Ann Covert, in his will.

Several years ago, after struggling with my own Dikeman line and following many false leads, I discovered that I was accumulating a massive amount

of material on the early generations of the descendants of Johannes[1] Dyckman. I decided to devote all my energy to Dikeman research with the goal of compiling a book about the descendants of Johannes[1]. In the next two years I wrote to over two hundred living Dikemans, started the Dyckman/Dikeman/Dykeman Family Association, hired a professional genealogist, advertized in several genealogical publications for Dikeman information, compiled a small paper back book on my own line back to the American Revolution and continued my research on Dikeman lines.

Of particular interest was the placement of an inordinate number of early Dikemans for whom no parental records had been found. Proof has been found for many new assignments but the number of unplaced Dikemans is still too large. It is hoped that publication of this first volume will be instrumental in locating descendants who can provide proof for more placements. These additions will be covered fully in subsequent volumes.

In any genealogical work, even with careful research and painstaking assembling of the material, mistakes are inevitable. Correspondence is invited so that errors in this volume can be corrected in later volumes.

Accompanying my husband on his business travels meant that I could use research facilities from coast to coast. I have worked in the Family History Library, Salt Lake City; Newberry Library, Chicago; the Wayne County Public Library, Fort Wayne, Indiana; the New York Public Library, New York City; The New York State Library, Albany; the DAR Library, Washington, DC; the Connecticut State Library , Hartford; the Connecticut Historical Society, Hartford; the New England Historic and Genealogical Society, Boston; New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, New York City; the National Archives, Washington, DC, and several branches; New Brunswick Museum, St. John, New Brunswick, Canada; the Danbury Museum, Danbury, Connecticut; and most of the towns inhabited by Dikemans in Fairfield County, Connecticut. In every instance I encountered friendly, patient, helpful people willing to assist me in my quest.

Finally, I wish to acknowledge with deep appreciation the contribution of a few special people. My husband, William Chamberlain, has helped every step of the way — giving encouragement, doing research, typing, drawing maps and even taking over some household chores. Muriel Horner has provided the solution to several puzzles by sharing the results of almost twenty years of research in New York State, much of it in court and land records. Bazil W. Brown, Jr., has contributed his findings on the Fairfield County, Connecticut, branch, and has theorized with me as we tried to assign unplaced Dikemans. Harry Macy, Jr., our professional genealogist, has done excellent work on the New York Dikemans during the past five years. Thank you.

Marjorie Dikeman Chamberlain

East Poland, Maine
November 1988

EXPLANATIONS

NUMBERS

A small raised number after a name indicates the generation to which that person belongs. Frederick[5] is the great, great grandson of Johannes[1], the immigrant ancestor, and his line of descent is Frederick[5] (Cornelius[4], Johannes/John[3], Cornelis[2], Johannes[1]). In the text Johannes[1] is assumed and not always given.

A small number slightly below a line indicates a note at the end of the section about that individual.

Roman Numerals are used for each child of a couple.

Numbers are assigned consecutively. If a person will be discussed later, a + sign is placed before the number. Numbers are not assigned to children of Dikeman women. Unplaced persons are given a number preceded by a state abbreviation.

DATES

In some instances a double date is used for January, February and March prior to 1752. That was the year that England and her colonies switched from the Julian to the Gregorian Calendar. In the Julian Calendar the new year began on 25 March. A date given as 10 February 1720/21 means that it was written in 1720 but for us it must be regarded as 1721. The Dutch in New Netherland never used the Julian Calendar because the transition had been made prior to their coming to these shores. Therefore, double-dating is used only in the English records.

NAMES

The early generations are written Dyckman. Later generations adopted either Dykeman, Dykman or Dikeman (some people of German descent anglicized their name to the same spellings). In the text, Dyckman and Dikeman are used when referring to the family in a general way. The spelling preferred by individuals is used as often as possible. All spellings are indexed under Dyckman.

ABBREVIATIONS

ae.	aged	g.s.	grave stone inscription
b.	born	L.	liber (book)
b.d.	birth date	m.	married
bp.	baptized	ms.	manuscript
bur.	buried	p.	page
ca.	about	pp.	pages
cem.	cemetery	prob.	probably
Co.	county	rec.	record
d.	died	unm.	unmarried
dau.	daughter	v.	volume
div.	divorced	V.R.	vital records
d.y.	died young	wid.	widowed

THE DYCKMAN NAME

Several genealogists have suggested that the name Dyckman was pronounced "Deekman" by the Dutch. I wondered how "Dikeman" evolved from that. By talking, at four different times, with natives of Holland, I found that the correct pronunciation is somewhere beteeen "Dakeman" and "Dikeman" but closer to the latter. Prior to "Dyckman" the name was spelled "Dijkman" and probably originated with a man whose work was associated with the dykes.

In New Netherland and New England the name was adapted in many ways (whatever might have been the spelling preferred by an individual). So our family records are hidden behind a vast number of misspellings in the records. Below are listed the forms under which our information has been found.

Dyckman	Dikens	Dike	Dykemand
Dikeman	Dikman	Deick	Deckerman
Dykeman	Dykam	Dyke	Dikerman
Dykman	Dickuman	Dickmon	Digmann
Dightman	Dikenman	Duyck	Tighmann
Ditchman	Dykerman	Deteman	Duyckman
Dighton	Dikemant	Dileman	Teichmann
Diteman	Dickman	Dukeman	Dickinson
Dickman	Dickerman		

JOHANNES DYCKMAN OF FORT ORANGE

1618 - 1672

When Johannes and Maria Dyckman arrived in New Netherland on the Dutch ship Waterhont in 1651, the European approach to life was already making its mark on the portion of America later to be known as New York and New England.

Following Henry Hudson's exploratory visit to the region in 1609, the Dutch established several settlements, most of them temporary, along the waterways to build up a profitable fur trade with the Indians. In 1621 a group of merchants in Amsterdam founded the Dutch West India Company, which held all trade rights in the colony of New Netherland for many years. The company sent thirty families to establish Fort Orange, later Albany, in 1624 as the first permanent settlement. A second group was sent the next year to build a fort at the lower end of Manhattan. In the beginning permanent settlement was not the main goal; capital gain was the primary objective of the company for many years. Peter Minuit, the Director-General of the Dutch West India Company, purchased Manhattan for about sixty guilders in trading goods (about twenty-four dollars in early American currency).

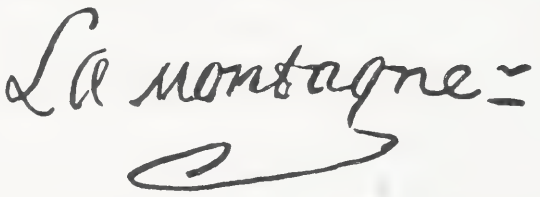
The encroachment of the white man into Indian territory and livelihood was not to be taken lightly. As time went on, the settlers started to establish farms well beyond the fort. Indian raids began to take their toll. Farms were pillaged, homes destroyed and colonists killed. Director-General Willem Kieft, who had arrived in 1638, and his council took retaliatory action and in 1639 attempted to tax several tribes, demanding furs, corn and wampum. This action served only to increase the hostile feelings of the Indians. Raids and killings by both sides continued.

Upriver the situation was different but also turbulent. In 1629 the patroon system was established and the first grant of land was made to an Amsterdam pearl merchant, Kiliaen van Renssalaer, in 1630. Renssalaerwyck embraced a territory twenty-four miles north and south by forty-eight miles east and west, near Fort Orange on both sides of the Hudson River, including most of the two present counties, Albany and Renssalaer. Trouble began almost immediately between the Vice-Director at Fort Orange and Van Renssalaer's men, who had been encouraged to build close to the fort on land claimed by the Dutch West India Company.

Meanwhile, Director Kieft had more than he could handle at New Amsterdam. The Indians were becoming more troublesome and some of his close associates were mishandling the situation. More than sixteen hundred Indians had been killed and the Dutch population had dwindled to two hundred fifty, all living around the fort for protection. After five years of war with the Indians, peace was established in 1645. However, Director Kieft continued to have difficulty and the company recalled him in May 1647. He was replaced by General Petrus Stuyvesant.

Director Stuyvesant knew he had a tremendous task facing him in the rebuilding of the devastated settlement at New Amsterdam. He brought with him a contingent of soldiers, several officials to add to the governing body, traders with merchandise, and numerous immigrants.

One councilor he kept from Kieft's group was Dr. Johannes de la Montagne, a Huguenot who had lived several years in Leyden, Holland, before coming to New Amsterdam in 1637. Besides being the first medical doctor and the trusted councilor of two directors, Johannes de la Montagne had already distinguished himself in many ways. He was the commander of the fort's military detachment. He spoke French and Dutch, and was fluent in several Indian dialects. Because he was familiar with the language he was one of two councilors who negotiated the peace with the Indians in 1645.[1] Johannes de la Montagne is an ancestor shared by descendants of John[4] Dikeman (Joris[3], Cornelis[2], Johannes[1]) through his wife Rebecca Buys whose mother was Hannah[4] Montagne (Abram[3], Jan[2], Johannes[1]).



After Director Stuyvesant arrived in 1647 he wasted no time getting about the business of establishing order in New Amsterdam. He issued ordinances limiting the hours for sale of alcohol to the settlers, banning the sale of alcohol to the Indians, regulating harbor activities to cut down on the smuggling of furs, and raising taxes to pay for rebuilding the settlement.

Johannes Dyckman, a clerk of the Dutch West India Company, arrived at New Amsterdam on the Waterhont in 1651. He was about thirty-three years of age. With him came his wife, a son about four years of age, and one or more children from a previous marriage.

Johannes was twenty-three at the time of his marriage to Maria de Grebber 22 Feb 1642, making his birthdate 1618 or early 1619. He was then a clerk of the Amsterdam Chamber of the Dutch West India Company, living on the Angeliergracht. His bride was twenty and lived on the Kesergracht. Johannes was assisted at his marriage by his father Joris, and Maria by her godmother Leonora Cuypers.[2] Three children were born of this marriage, Joris, Jacob and Dina, the latter baptized at South Amsterdam 5 Nov 1645.[3]

The Orphan Court records show that Johannes declared three orphan children on 27 Feb 1646; Joris three, Jacob two and Dina one-half.[4] This would indicate that his young wife had died soon after the birth of their third child.

Johannes appears next in the record at the baptism of his son Cornelis 12 May 1647 at South Amsterdam. Cornelis was presented by his parents Johannes Dyckman and Maria Cornelisze (afterward known as Maria Bosyns). Witnesses were Haertien Dyckman (relationship unknown) and

Aeltie Poulus Root, mother of Johannes.; No record was found of his second marriage.

Five years of Amsterdam records have given us some facts about the early life of Johannes. How much more may be understood if we try to read between the lines! We can see a bright young man holding a responsible position in a world trading company. He marries a young woman of some social standing (we learn later that her brother is a master goldsmith in Amsterdam). Life seems good as two sons come into the family. Then, apparently, the birth of their daughter takes its toll on young Maria and she dies at twenty-four. We can imagine the grief and despair felt by Johannes. How can he cope with an infant and two very young children, and still do the necessary work at the office? Perhaps his family and the de Grebbers help care for the children.

Before many months go by the lonely, overburdened young man marries again and soon another child is on the way. Perhaps life goes along rather smoothly for awhile.

In 1651 he is first clerk at the Dutch West India Company and has been asked, or ordered, to cross the sea to New Amsterdam to help guard and promote the company's growing interests in the New World. He is now about thirty-three years old.

It is not known whether all four children made the trip on the Waterhont to New Amsterdam. There is some evidence that only Joris and Cornelis came with Johannes and Maria. Perhaps the grandparents of Jacob and Dina argued against the trip and won. If they were left in Amsterdam we can understand the stress caused by such a decision.

Before the Waterhont left Amsterdam in April 1651 all the men had to agree to the Provisional Order of the Dutch West India Company. They must obey orders, be loyal Reformed Calvinists and work to convert the heathen Indians. For six years they must live where they are told, lending a hand in all communal enterprises. All materials for export must be sold to the company. The settlers must recognize the company's rights to all mining properties, pearl fisheries and fur trading. No product of their handicraft may be sold for profit. They must plant only what they are told to sow. They may not trade with outsiders or tell them about the company's business or profits. They must be honest and respectful in their dealings with the natives.

Probably Johannes had no difficulty agreeing with these orders since he was an employee of the company and was well aware of its demands. He would soon be in New Amsterdam as the Dutch West India Company's bookkeeper at a salary of thirty floren and board per month. Little did he know what lay ahead! As the ship departed, his thoughts were probably on how he and his young family would cope with the rigors of the long voyage.

Those of us who have lived in the twentieth century, and look forward to the twenty-first just a few years hence, can scarcely imagine what our forefathers endured just to get to the New World. The voyage could take six weeks, or as long as three months if the weather was unfavorable. The stench and darkness in the hold of a leaky wooden vessel would deter most

of us today. After a few days, when the supply of fresh food had been exhausted, the diet would consist of hardtack, dried fish, cheese and salt beef — all of which would be severely rationed if the trip were prolonged by bad weather. Much of the limited space would be taken up with barrels of liquor because the Dutch loved to drink, and, of course, it would help them endure the hardships and boredom of the long voyage.

Soon after the Waterhont landed, Johannes learned that he would not be settling in New Amsterdam after all. Charles Van Brugge resigned as "comies" for the Dutch West India Company at Fort Orange (later Albany). Johannes was appointed to take his place and thus became the fort's commander, responsible only to the Director General, Pieter Stuyvesant. This was an enormous task for an untrained thirty-three year old to assume.

Most of the first thirty families who arrived in New Netherland in 1623 were Huguenots who had settled in Holland after fleeing religious persecution in France. Six families stayed on Manhattan Island and the other twenty-four settled near Ft. Orange. Most of these were trappers of beaver or traders with the Indians. They were, for the most part, boisterous, aggressive, opportunistic, quarrelsome men seeking their own ends. By 1648 there were about forty houses around the fort; when Johannes arrived in 1651 there were nearly a hundred.

In 1630 the Dutch West India Company had granted to Kiliaen Van Rensselaer seven hundred thousand acres. Rensselaerwyck encompassed an area from the Massachusetts line twenty-four miles west and ten miles north and south of Fort Orange. From the beginning there was trouble. Fort Orange was nearly surrounded by Van Rensselaer's land and each side accused the other of encroachment. Frequent Indian raids made the settlers want to build close to the Fort for protection.

It was Stuyvesant's desire that Vice-Director Dyckman oversee the civil and military affairs in and around Fort Orange while he and his council attended to all matters in New Amsterdam. But again and again he had to make the arduous trip to Fort Orange because the director of Rensselaerwyck, Brant Van Schlichtenhorst, refused to obey the orders of the Dutch West India Company transmitted by Dyckman. During the administration of Van Brugge, Dyckman's predecessor, the situation had reached an impasse and Van Brugge had refused to carry out Stuyvesant's orders.

Stuyvesant, on a tour of the small fort in 1648, had noticed that several houses were built too close to the fort and ordered that no more be built within six hundred paces (about three hundred yards). Van Schlichtenhorst was incensed. He honestly believed that Rensselaerwyck was under no obligation to the Dutch West India Company and that houses could be built wherever the council for Rensselaerwyck agreed. To uphold his own self-esteem and the prestige of his Patroon, Van Rensselaer, he set about building a house in the forbidden area. Stuyvesant ordered Van Brugge and his soldiers to tear it down. Van Schlichtenhorst had spread the word that the new house was actually a building for the use of the Indians when

Nieuw Nederlandt

they came to trade. Van Brugge decided, with the colonists and the Indians against him, that it would be foolhardy to carry out Stuyvesant's order.

The little settlement near the fort had continued to grow. The colonists were still an unruly group of rugged individualists. Now added to the Dutch and Huguenots were German, English, Irish and Swedish families. Smuggling was commonplace as the settlers sought to escape paying the Dutch West India Company by taking valuable skins to Massachusetts or Connecticut to trade or sell. The farmers of Rensselaerwyck sought, by any means available, to avoid paying the Patroon's share of their produce. Heavy drinking by many added to the woes of the settlers and disorderly behavior increased. And, of course, the fort was still at odds with Rensselaerwyck.

Into this chaotic situation came the young man from the established city of Amsterdam, the young man whose total work experience had taken place in an orderly office. Could Fort Orange have been any more of a contrast when Johannes Dyckman arrived in 1651?

The new Vice Director probably did his best to establish order at Fort Orange, but he was not a leader and his methods were ineffective. His soldiers roamed the streets of adjoining Beverwyck, the name given to the settlement near the fort. Dyckman did little or nothing to try to stop the disturbances caused by his soldiers. Van Schlichtenhorst continued to defy Stuyvesant's orders and Dyckman had a difficult time enforcing them. The tension erupted on New Year's night 1652 when some drunken soldiers directed shots at the Patroon's headquarters and its thatched roof burst into flames. The next day Van Schlichtenhorst's son, Gerrit, demanding satisfaction, was beaten and dragged through the streets by the soldiers in the presence of Dyckman "who cried out all the time, 'Let him have it now, and the devil take him!' "[6]

Philip Schuyler, brother-in-law of Gerrit Van Schlichtenhorst, rushed forward and tried to save him but Dyckman drew his sword, threatening to use it if Schuyler interfered. A brawl ensued between the soldiers and friends of the family. When Van Schlichtenhorst vowed revenge, Dyckman, with the intention of blowing down his house, ordered the fort's guns loaded. Having second thoughts, he rescinded his order.

Later in January new orders relating to the jurisdiction of Fort Orange were sent by Stuyvesant. The wrangling between Dyckman and Van Schlichtenhorst continued, amidst shows of force on both sides, but by the end of February the orders still had not been properly published.

March came and with it another directive from Stuyvesant, again declaring that the jurisdiction of Fort Orange extended six hundred paces from the fort and that no houses could be built within that area. He ordered further that boundary posts be erected. This directive severed the town of Beverwyck from Van Rensselaer's colony. Van Schlichtenhorst resisted violently, but to no avail. On 18 April, nine soldiers burst into his home and dragged him to the fort. On the next day he was sent to New Amsterdam and imprisoned for eighteen months. Stuyvesant had now disposed of his last enemy. But Dyckman's troubles were not over.

By this time his violent temper had earned him many enemies. He continued to clash with nearly everyone around him. Without the respect of his contemporaries, he was powerless to establish order at the fort or in the town which had come under its jurisdiction.

We know very little of his family life at this point. We do know that on 16 August 1653 he purchased land near the Rondout by Esopus Creek.[7]

The earliest record of Johannes Dyckman's administration of Fort Orange is his entry of 19 August 1654. Between this and his last entry of 7 July 1655 are one hundred fifty pages described by Jonathan Pearson, who translated them in 1869, as "a severe trial to the patience of anyone who tried to decypher them, some portions being quite illegible."[8]

Beverwyck was growing rapidly. At the time of its severance from Rensselaerwyck in 1652 there were about a hundred families. New people were coming into the area from the south and east, as well as from Europe. Vice-Director Dyckman's difficulties grew as the town grew.

Several historians have said that Johannes Dyckman was removed from his position because he was "deranged" or "incapacitated by insanity." Another suggests he may have had a series of strokes which affected his mental and physical capabilities. We know from Pearson's translation of Dyckman's records that his resignation was a part of a lengthy document to Stuyvesant dated 10 April 1655 in which he wrote "for his honor, confined to his house, is no longer fit to perform the office . . . in a community so greatly multiplied."[9] He was replaced in July 1655 by Johan De Decker who served only a few months. De Decker's successor was Dr. Johannes de la Montagne, ancestor of the descendants of John[4] Dikeman as previously mentioned, who served from 1656 to 1664.

The records of Fort Orange and Albany contain several references to Johannes and Maria Dyckman after their years at Fort Orange. On 10 January 1656 Johan De Decker, Dyckman's successor in command at Fort Orange, reports that he has been approached by Dyckman's wife and many others on her behalf for some aid in her distress. He asks the Director General for "50, 60 or 100 guilders out of the farmer's money for this purpose or inform me what is to be done."[10] There is no indication in the record of what, if anything, was actually granted. The Deacons' Account records show that the family received alms from the church from time to time.

Another entry in the records of Fort Orange on 26 May of the same year indicates that the Vice Director had spoken to Dyckman's wife, urging her to send her husband to Manhattan to go to Holland on the warship, or take him, but she refused. The records are silent about the affairs of the Dyckman family for the next three and a half years.

On 3 September 1659, appearing before Vice-Director Montagne, Johannes and Maria appoint Cryn Pieterse Van Seventer to enquire and demand all claims due from the estate of Aeltien Poulus Root, widow of Joris Dyckman, his mother and father.[11]

We know that a second son, Johannes, was born to Johannes and Maria Bosyns in 1662. No record of his birth or baptism has been located but later documents giving his age establish the year of his birth.

Stuyvesant's surrender of the colony of New Netherland to the Duke of York on 8 September 1664 was of little immediate significance to most of the inhabitants of Beverwyck and its environs.

By October 1664 Maria was keeping a tavern in order to support the family. She appears in Fort Orange records on 1 October 1664 when she promised to pay a debt to Gerrit Hendricken Van Rys by June 1665 of sixteen beavers or one hundred twenty-eight guilders for a hogshead of French wine.[12]

The next appearance of the Dyckman name in the records was merely a reference to the house of Mary Dyckman in the records of Fort Orange on 6 July 1666.[13] It was almost two years before the family name is mentioned in the records again.

On 13 March 1668 Maria gives power of attorney to Gerrit Van Schlichtenhorst (could this be the son of Johannes' adversary during his tenure as Vice-Director at Fort Orange?). Van Schlichtenhorst was authorized to collect five years interest on a legacy due her stepson Joris from Jan De Grabber, master goldsmith in Amsterdam, and brother of Marya, the first wife of Johannes. The amount due was forty-eight florens seven guilders. Marya de Grabber's two other children were not mentioned here; either they had died or they had remained in The Netherlands.[14]

The church records contain the notation that in September 1672 Mother Dyckman was paid forty guilders toward the expenses of the burial of "Haer man Johannes."[15] At the time of their father's death, Joris, if living, would have been twenty-nine, Cornelis twenty-five and Johannes ten.

Three and a half years later, on 7 April 1676, Cornelis[2] was appointed by the court to make an inventory of the effects of Maria Dyckmans, deceased, and report to the court. Later there was a notation that funeral expense of 144:4 in seawan was paid from the estate.[16] No record was found of the estate or its distribution.

1. JOHANNES[1] DYCKMAN was born in 1618 or early 1619 in Holland, the son of Joris and Aeltie Poulus Root Dyckman. He died at Albany, New York, in 1672. Johannes married Maria de Grebber 22 February 1642 in Amsterdam, Holland. He was widowed by 27 February 1646 when he declared three orphan children. His second marriage, after that date and before the baptism of his son Cornelis[2] on 12 May 1647, was to Maria Cornelisze, so named in the baptismal record of Cornelis[2] but later referred to as Maria Bosyns.[17]

Children (Dyckman), by his first wife, Maria de Grebber, all born in Holland:[18]

1. i. JORIS[2], b. 1643. On 13 Mar 1668 Maria Dyckman gave power of attorney to Gerrit Van Schlichtenhorst authorizing collection of 5 years interest on a legacy due her stepson Joris from Jan De Grabber, master goldsmith in Amsterdam, and brother of Marya, first wife of Johannes[1] Dyckman.[19] No further record found.

2. ii. JACOB[2], b. 1644
3. iii. DINA[2], bp. 5 Nov. 1645 at South Amsterdam, Holland[20]

Children (Dyckman), by his second wife, Maria Bosyns:

+4. iv. CORNELIS[2], bp. 12 May 1647 at South Amsterdam, Holland[21]
+5. v. JOHANNES[2], b. 1662 at Albany, NY[22]

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[1]Lois Stewart, *The Ancestors and Descendants of James Montaney*, 1799-1857 (Baltimore: Gateway Press, Inc., 1982), pp. 1-20. Mrs. Stewart has done extensive research on Dr. Johannes de la Montagne and tells his story in detail. Hereafter, Stewart, *Montaney*.

[2]Lester A. Card, unpublished manuscript and notes on *Dikemans,* Fairfield County Historical Society, Fairfield, CT. Cites church records at Amsterdam, Holland. Hereafter, Card, *Dikemans*.

[3]*Ibid*, cites church records at South Amsterdam, Holland.

[4]*Ibid*, cites Archives, Amsterdam, Holland, Orphans Court XXVI, p. 325.

[5]*Ibid*, cites church records at South Amsterdam, Holland.

[6]Joel Munsel, *The Annals of Albany* (Albany: Munsell and Rowland, 1858), 10 volumes, v. 2, p. 30. Hereafter, Munsell, *Albany*.

[7]Marc B. Fried, *The Early History of Kingston and Ulster County, New York* (1975), p. 18. Hereafter, Fried, *Kingston*.

[8]Jonathan Pearson, *Early Records of the City and County of Albany and Colony of Rensselaerswyck, 1656-1675*, trans. from the original Dutch (Albany: J. Munsell, 1869), preface. Hereafter, Pearson, *Albany Records*.

[9]*Ibid*, v. 1, p. 232.

[10]*Ibid*, v. 1, p. 238.

[11]*Ibid*, v. 1, p. 257.

[12]*Ibid*, v. 1, p. 326.

[13]*Ibid*, v. 1, p. 400.

[14]*Ibid*, v. 1, p. 407.

[15]Munsell, *Albany*, v. 1, p. 35.

[16]*Minutes of the Court of Albany, Rensselaerswyck and Schenectady*, v. 2, 1675-1680, pp. 87, 98, 99. Hereafter, *Court Minutes, Albany*.

[17]Age 22 at marriage. See notes #2, #15, #4, #11 above.

[18]Orphans Court records listed ages of children. See note #4 above.

[19]See note #14.

[20]See note #3.

[21]See note #5.

[22]Age about 14 when indentured in 1676. Pearson, *Albany Records* v. 3, p. 339.

THE SONS OF JOHANNES
ONE DUTCH, ONE AMERICAN

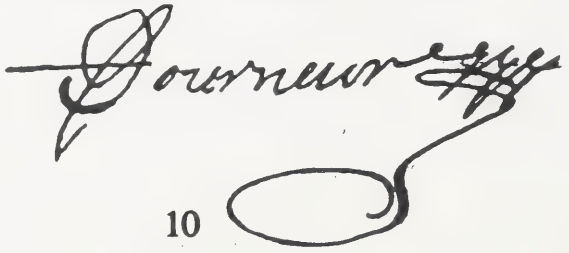
Prior to Director Stuyvesant's arrival in 1654, no one had been able to maintain himself for very long on the northern part of Manhattan Island. The fertile land had beckoned for many years and several had tried unsuccessfully to cultivate it because Indian raids made life impossible away from the fort on the southern tip of the island. In 1656 Stuyvesant issued a directive prohibiting all persons from dwelling in exposed situations.

By 1658 Director Stuyvesant had decided to start a village north of the fort on the Old World plan whereby the farmers would live close together for protection and go out from the village to their surrounding farms where they would also be working close together. The Dutch West India Company promised almost free land, some soldiers paid by the company, assistance in building a church, a road to the settlement near the fort, and a ferry to the mainland.

After some delays, by 1661 thirty-two families had established homes and farms in the little village called Nieu Haerlem which began at the East River near New York City's present 125th Street. Most of early Nieu Haerlem was laid out on land previously owned by Dr. Johannes de la Montagne which had been sold to reduce the doctor's indebtedness to the Dutch West India Company, contracted during earlier years when he was attempting the impossible task of running a profitable farm. Ironically, he had named the estate Vredendal — Peaceful Dale — and then suffered numerous disasters in Indian raids. For many years the land was referred to as Montagne's Flats.

The first settlers of Harlem were a diverse group, eleven French, seven Dutch, four Danes, Four Walloons, three Swedes, and three Germans. Several of these pioneers are part of the story of Johannes Dyckman and his early descendants, namely, Dirck Claessen, Daniel Tourneur and Jan de la Montagne.

Daniel Tourneur came from France to settle at Midwout (now the Flatbush section of Brooklyn, NY) and moved to New Amsterdam about 1648 where he was a butcher for about twelve years before removing to Harlem. He was appointed schepen (magistrate) when the settlement began serving through 1661 and again in 1663 and 1665. He was a deputy sheriff from 1665 to 1670, and overseer in 1671. In the early days of the community Jan Dyckman, founder of the other family, arrived and soon married Magdalena Tourneur, daughter of Daniel. Several years later, after Daniel's death, his daughter Hester married Frederick de Vaux, and their daughter Rachel became the wife of Johannes[3] (Cornelis[2], Johannes[1]) Dyckman.



In 1662 Dirck Claessen, a potter who had come in 1653 from Leeuwarden, The Netherlands, with his family took up residence in Harlem and was appointed magistrate later that year. Dirck Claessen is vital to the Johannes story because his daughter Janetje married Cornelis[2] Dyckman. He sold his Harlem land to Frederick Tourneur in 1667, but kept his New Amsterdam property on the present Cherry Street. A stream on the property became the boundary between the Outward (everything beyond the early town) and Montgomery Ward. The stream dried up and was obliterated, so a new boundary was established in 1794.

Claessen's first wife, and mother of his first four children, including Jannetje, was Wyntie Roelofs. He married Anneken Dircks in 1663 and had one daughter. Although he had sons baptized, no further record of them has been found; no son was mentioned in the family agreement made 15 March 1678/9 but his stepson was provided for.[1] Since his daughters were named, it can be assumed that Claessen had no male heirs. The inventory of his estate in the amount of £126 was accepted by the court 2 November 1686 and Letters of Administration granted to his widow 20 November 1686.[2]

Riker assumes that Dirck Claessen was on Manhattan continuously while Pearson says that he, with his daughter and son-in-law, returned there after the indian massacre in Schenectady in 1690. From the court dates it is obvious that Dirck Claessen died in New York City in 1686. He may have sojourned briefly in the Albany area as his wife signed a rental agreement for him "in his absence" in 1662.[3] There is no record of the marriage of Cornelis[2] Dyckman and Jannetje Claessen in the records of the New York Dutch Reformed Church, so it is possible that she, if not others in the family, was living in the Albany area at the time of her marriage.

The government in New Amsterdam continued to have difficulties with the Indians, and some in-fighting among the inhabitants. The task of rebuilding a viable settlement on the southern tip of Manhattan took much of Director Stuyvesant's time and energy. But Johannes Dyckman, his Vice-Director at Fort Orange, was having so many problems that Stuyvesant had to make numerous trips there. While the Director was away from New Amsterdam, Dr. de la Montagne, as First Councilor, assumed authority.

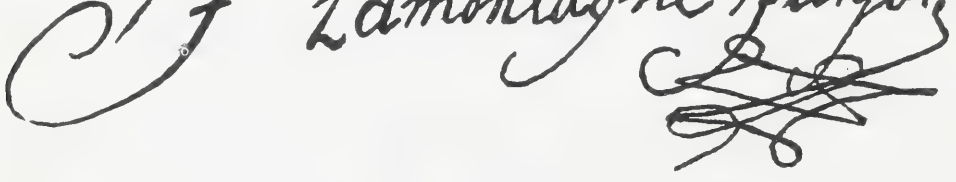
When Dyckman was removed as Vice-Director, Stuyvesant appointed Johan de Decker who served only a few months. Dr. de la Montagne was then given the appointment and served at Fort Orange as Vice-Director for eight years.

During Montagne's long term as Vice-Director, Albany became less troubled by attacks from marauding bands of Indians, due, at least in part, to Montagne's treatment of the Indians and his knowledge of their language. His tolerance and conciliatory manner did much to lessen the tensions between the inhabitants of the town and those at the fort.

In New Amsterdam tensions were increasing. No longer was the town predominantly Dutch. Many English families from New England had settled on Long Island and Manhattan. While the English sought support from each other and became permanent residents, the Dutch were, for the most part, still rugged individualists interested mainly in themselves and their own families. When the English Navy, led by the Duke of York, arrived in the harbor in 1664, Director Stuyvesant surrendered his authority without resistance.

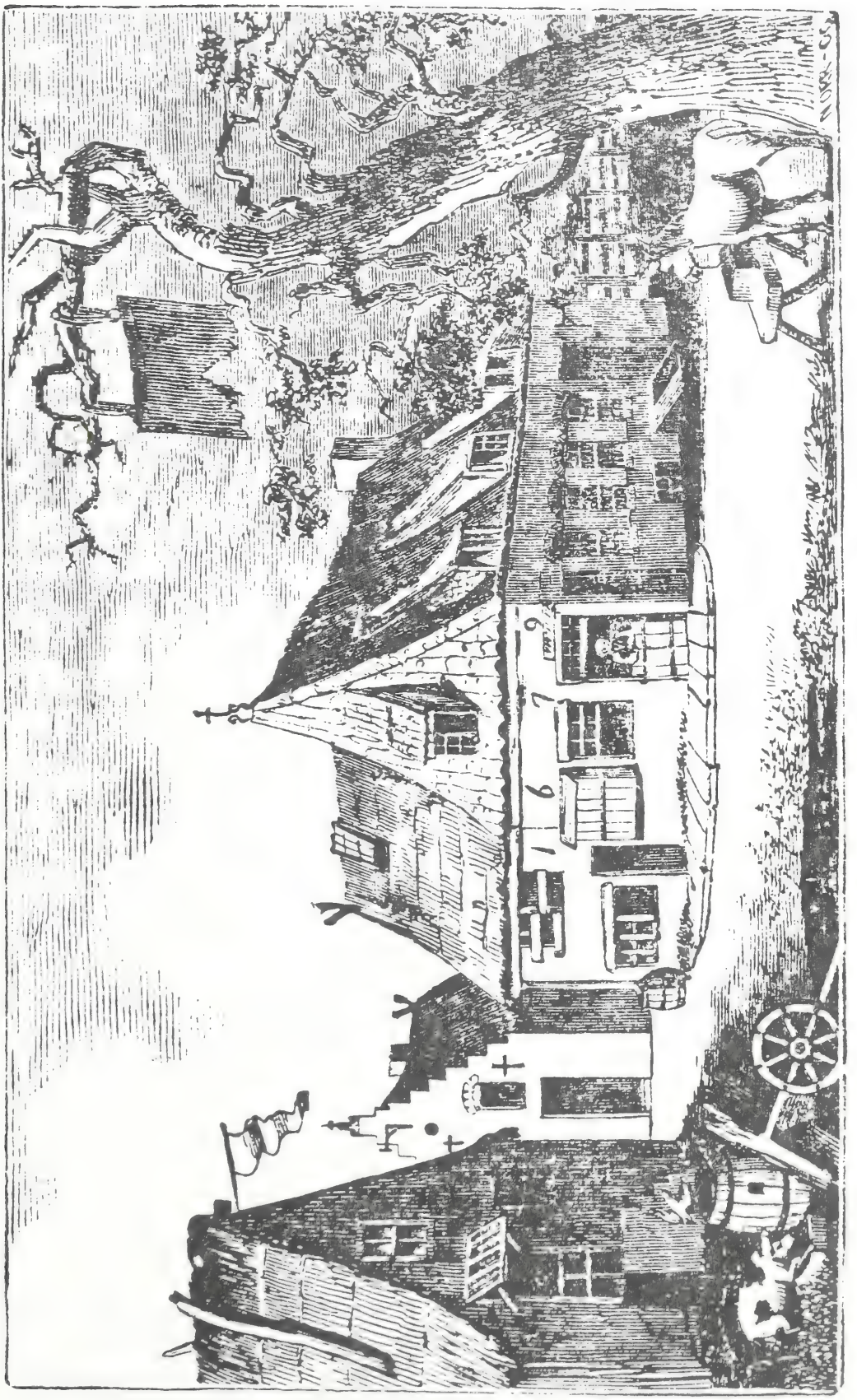
The English changed the name of the town to New York and demanded allegiance to King Charles II. Most of the settlers complied but there was one notable exception, Jan La Montagne, son of the Vice-Director at Fort Orange, who not only refused to swear allegiance to the King but also refused to continue to serve as schout (deputy sheriff). Prior to the arrival of the British, Jan La Montagne had been an important member of the settlement at Harlem. In 1661 he was elected one of the three schepens (magistrates), along with Dirck Claessen and Daniel Tourneur. He was the first Town Clerk and served for ten years. Not long before the British arrived, Jan La Montagne was approached by the church to become voorleser. While the literal meaning of the word was reader, in practice the voorleser "acted in place of or as assistant to the minister. He needed to be a person of suitable knowledge and culture, but also of exemplary life and approved piety. Standing before the pulpit, he read the Scriptures at the opening of public worship; he led the congregation in singing psalms in meter; he read a sermon from the works of an orthodox Dutch theologian in the absence of a minister; he visited and administered comfort to the sick and dying; he performed the burial service; he instructed the children in the catechism, filled the office of schoolmaster, and kept the records and accounts of both church and town."[4]

Jan La Montagne resigned as voorleser in 1670 after serving for six years. He continued as Town Clerk until his death at about forty years of age in 1672.



The Dutch managed to take control of New York again in August 1673 for a brief period, but they were never deeply committed to colonizing. In November 1674 a treaty was signed between the English and the Dutch ending their naval war and giving the English permanent control of New York. The transition of power passed almost unnoticed by the colonists.

During this time Albany was growing, and more settlers were joining the earlier pioneers in the surrounding towns of Schenectady, Watervliet and Canistigione (Niskayuna). Trade was becoming more attractive now that the profits could belong to the settlers and not the Dutch West India Company.



Dutch Cottage in Beaver Street, in 1679.

Among the early pioneers in Schenectady came Cornelis Cornelisen Viele who was recorded in Albany in 1665 and acquired land in Schenectady in 1670. Cornelis is important to this narrative because his daughter Jannetje married Johannes[2] Dyckman. In 1671 Viele was granted a license to sell strong drink, as long as he provided fitting accommodations for men and horses at his tavern. Viele was familiar with the language of the Indians and became an interpreter for them in informal and official matters. He owned many acres of land in Schenectady, some of which had been given to him by the Indians, including that at the Aal Platts of the north side of the river. This piece, extending two miles down the river and five miles into the woods, was sold by Cornelis Viele to his daughter and son-in-law Jannetje and Johannes[2] Dyckman in 1688.[5]

The boundaries of Rensselaerwyck had finally been established, to the relief of its inhabitants and those of Albany. The English continued the land grant system with little change except the name. Now the grant became the manor and the owner was lord of the manor. Several grants were made between New York City and Albany. Livingston Manor is of interest to one branch of the Dyckman family.

Livingston Manor was about thirty miles south of Albany on the east side of the Hudson River. It was about ten miles long and extended from the river to the New England border for a total of 160,000 acres. Several generations of Dyckmans lived there, first as tenants and later as small independent farmers.

4. CORNELIS[2] DYCKMAN was born in Holland in 1647, the third son of Johannes[1] and the first of his second marriage to Maria Bosyns, daughter of Cornelis. His baptism at the South Amsterdam Reformed Church on 12 May 1647 was witnessed by his grandmother Aeltie Poulus Root, widow of Joris Dyckman, and Haertien Dyckman. He died at Bloomingdale, New York City, between 6 September 1711 and 3 March 1712. He married at Albany or Schenectady about 1675 Jannetje Claessen, baptized 28 June 1756 at New York City, died after 6 September 1711 at New York City, daughter of Dirck and Wyntie (Roelof) Claessen.[6]

Cornelis sailed from Amsterdam in 1651 and came to New Amsterdam and Fort Orange with his parents when he was four years old. We know nothing of his childhood but can surmise that it was probably a difficult one because of the turmoil surrounding his father's administration at Fort Orange, and his subsequent illness. We do know that he learned to read and write, an unusual accomplishment among early New York settlers. Cornelis was about fifteen years older than his brother so it is probable that his relationship to Johannes was more like that of a father than a brother.

The first record we find is his apprenticeship at the age of sixteen. On 19 February 1663 Cornelis binds himself, with the approval of his mother, to Jan Nack and Willem Marchalck of Beverwyck (Albany) for four years from 1 November 1662 to the last day of October 1666. Board, clothing and lodging would be provided while he learned the trade of laamaecken

(gunstock-maker). At the end of the term Cornelis would receive a suit of Sunday clothes, a suit of working clothes of cloth, together with an innocent (a loose garment, or dressing gown, much worn by men in Holland in the second half of the seventeenth century).[7]

No record of his marriage has been found but, from the assumed and proven ages of his children, it is probable that his marriage occurred about 1675 when he was about twenty-eight years of age. It is likely that his first six children were born during the Albany years, namely, Johannes[3], Maria[3], Dirk[3], Wyntie[3], Joris[3], and Cornelis[3].

The name of Cornelis appears next in the records on 28 September 1678 when he leased eighteen morgens of land at New Albany from Gerrit Teunisz Van Vechten in love and friendship. Eight morgens were cleared land and ten were woodlands. The term of the lease was 1 May 1678 to 1 May 1684. The lessor agreed to deliver with the land a stallion, a gelding, two mares and two milch cows; all these were to be returned at the end of the term. If one or more happened to die, Dyckman would be bound to make good the number of animals received out of the increase, and the remainder of the increase would be divided between Van Vechten and Dyckman. The lessor agreed to deliver in the fall a house of at least the length of a board square, and a four-post rick (a framework to hold barrels of whiskey during the aging process). In the fall of 1679 the lessor would deliver a barn thirty feet long by twenty-eight broad. Van Vechten had already delivered a new plow with its appurtenances and would deliver a new wagon in the spring of 1679. It was agreed that all of the above would be returned in as good condition as when received. In place of paying rent Dyckman promised to clear one morgen of woodland yearly and the land, properly fenced would be returned to Van Vechten in stubble. The agreement was signed by Cornelis Dyckman and acknowledged with an X by Van Vechten.[8]

Before the end of his lease agreement in Albany with Van Vechten, we find the name of Cornelis Dyckman in the record dated 7 February 1680/81 leasing a farm at Canistigione (now Niskayuna), near Albany, from Maerten Crygier, Jr., for six years, again in love and friendship. However, two lines further on in the agreement appeared the words "provided that if the lessor or lessee do not like each other, they can cancel the lease in three years." By the terms of the lease Crygier agreed to deliver on 16 April 1681 six milch cows, three stallions, four mares, a plow, a harrow with iron teeth, a new wagon with iron mountings, a plow chain and a proper rope harness to plow with. Nothing could be sold without the consent of the lessor. The same number of animals would be returned to the lessor and any increase divided equally. For the first two years, instead of paying rent, Dyckman must enclose the whole farm with a log fence and in addition pay each year for two years sixteen skipples of oats. The lessee could use only half the farm for the last four years and pay yearly rent of eighty-seven and a half skipples of wheat. During the six years the lessee must keep one cow for the lessor, draw wood two days each year for the lessor and deliver six pounds of butter for each cow with calf and three pounds

for each farrow cow. With the farm the lessor must deliver thirty-five skipples of wheat in the ground and at the end of the term Dyckman must put in a like quantity for Crygier. If any expenses were imposed by the governing authorities, the lessee would have to pay them. "In case of burning (which may God prevent) that may happen through the fire of the lessee, the lessee shall be holden to pay half the damage; but in case of general war the damage is to be borne by the lessor alone." Both parties affixed their signatures to the agreement.[9]

Prior to December 1685, and thus also prior to the end of the lease of Crygier's farm, Cornelis bought land in Canistigione from Dirk Hesseling. On 20 December 1685 the land was mortgaged to pay a debt of two hundred and six guilders to Cornelis Van Dyck. In 1701 the debt was paid to Van Dyck's son by Johannes[3], son of Cornelis.[10]

Following the French and Indian massacre of 1690 Cornelis and his family left the Albany area and settled for awhile in Bergen County, New Jersey. His son Nicholas[3] was born there, according to his baptismal record, although he was baptized in New York City on 27 March 1692.[11] Cornelis purchased one hundred eighty-eight acres of land in Harlem (New York City) in 1694 from the widow of Adrian Van Schaick for £450.[12]

Cornelis Dyckman's farm was bounded on the north by the Somerindyck farm and extended from 70th Street to 78th Street on the Hudson River, and from 68th Street to 77th Street on 7th Avenue, of which about one-fifth is now part of Central Park on the east. Cornelis' home was situated on the northwest corner of 70th Street and Amsterdam (10th) Avenue. Little of the wooded land had been cleared for farming.[13]

Cornelis was a respected citizen of the community and was elected constable of Harlem in 1698, just a few years after he had purchased the farm. The records do not indicate any other public service so it is probable that his time was spent providing for the needs of such a large family.[14]

By the summer of 1711, at the age of sixty-four, he was feeling "sick and weak" and wrote his will on September 6th of that year. The will was proved 3 March, 1712/13 but was never recorded and no administration was granted. Cornelis provided for his wife Jannetje and sons Johannes, George and Cornelius by name, and gave equal sums of money to the rest of his children. Johannes was given £3 as his birthright. George and Cornelius each were given half of the farm. George had first choice, and was to pay £200 to each of the other children, while Cornelius was to pay them each just £20. The large plantation purchased by Cornelis[2] in 1701 was farmed by many different family members in several generations, a fascinating saga of intermarriages and complex land deals. Some of the land remained in the family beyond the fifth generation. Two great grandchildren of Cornelis[2], Jacob[5] Harsen and Catherine[5] Cozine married each other, and each inherited half of the southern part of the original Dyckman land. The northern part was deeded by Teunis and Cornelia[3] (Dyckman) Somerindyck to their son Richard[4] in 1796. These two pieces, each containing more than ninety acres, were known for many years as the Jacob Harsen Farm and the Teunis Somerindyck Farm.[15]

Inset denotes boundary of farm of Cornelis[2] Dyckman, 188 acres, purchased in 1694.

Jannetje lived several years following the death of Cornelis[2]. No doubt she was the "Wd Dykman" listed between sons Claes (Nicholas) and Dirk in the Assessment Roll of 1730. With her son George she conveyed land to Nicholas 6 November 1736.[16]

Children (Dyckman), order uncertain:[17]

+ 6. i. JOHANNES[3], b. ca. 1671
+ 7. ii. MARIA[3], b. ca. 1674
+ 8. iii. DIRCK[3], b. ca. 1676
+ 9. iv. WYNTJE[3], b. ca. 1679
+10. v. JORIS[3], b. ca. 1681
+11. vi. CORNELIS[3], b. ca. 1684
+12. vii. CORNELIA[3], b. ca. 1687
13. viii. CLAAS[3], bp. 23 Feb 1690, Albany
+14. ix. NICOLAES[3], bp. 27 Mar 1692, New York City
+15. x. GEERTJE[3], bp. 18 Jul 1694, New York City
+16. xi. ELIZABETH[3], bp. 7 Sep 1701, New York City

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[1]Collections of the New York Historical Society, *Abstracts of Wills*, v. 1, pp. 135, 136. Hereafter, WNYHS.

[2]*Ibid*, p. 135.

[3]Edmund B. O'Callaghan, *New York Historical Manuscripts: Dutch. The Register of Salomon Lachaire, Notary Public of New Amsterdam, 1661-1662*, p. 212. Hereafter, O'Callaghan, *Lachaire*.

[4]Stewart, *Montaney*, p. 30.

[5]Kathlyne Knickerbocker Viele, *Viele 1659-1909, Two Hundred and Fifty Years with a Dutch Family of New York* (New York: Tobias A. Wright 1909), pp. 61-65. Hereafter, Viele, *Viele*.

[6]Card, *Dikemans*, cites South Amsterdam Church Records.

Will of Cornelis[2] Dyckman d. 6 Sep 1711, pr. 3 Mar 1712/13.

Collections of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, *Baptisms from 1639 to 1730 in the Reformed Dutch Church, New York, v. 2.* (Baptisms, v. 1) (1901), p. 42. Hereafter, *BDC*.

"Bowery Division of the Outward of New York City 1730 Assessment Roll," *New York Genealogical and Biographical Records*, v. 95, p. 201. Hereafter, *NYG&BR*, 1730 Assessment Roll.

[7]Pearson, *Albany Records*, v. 3, p. 211.

[8]*Ibid*, v. 3, pp. 459, 460.

[9]*Ibid*, v. 3, pp. 507, 508.

[10]*Ibid*, v. 2, pp. 354, 355.

[11]*BDC*, 207.

[12]Hopper Striker Mott, *The New York of Yesterday, A Descriptive Narrative of Old Bloomingdale* (1908), pp. 83, 84. Hereafter, Mott, *New York*.

[13]I.N. Phelps Stokes, *The Iconography of Manhattan Island, 1498-1909*, 6 vols. (1915-1928), v. 6, pp. 103, 104. Hereafter, Stokes, *Iconography*.

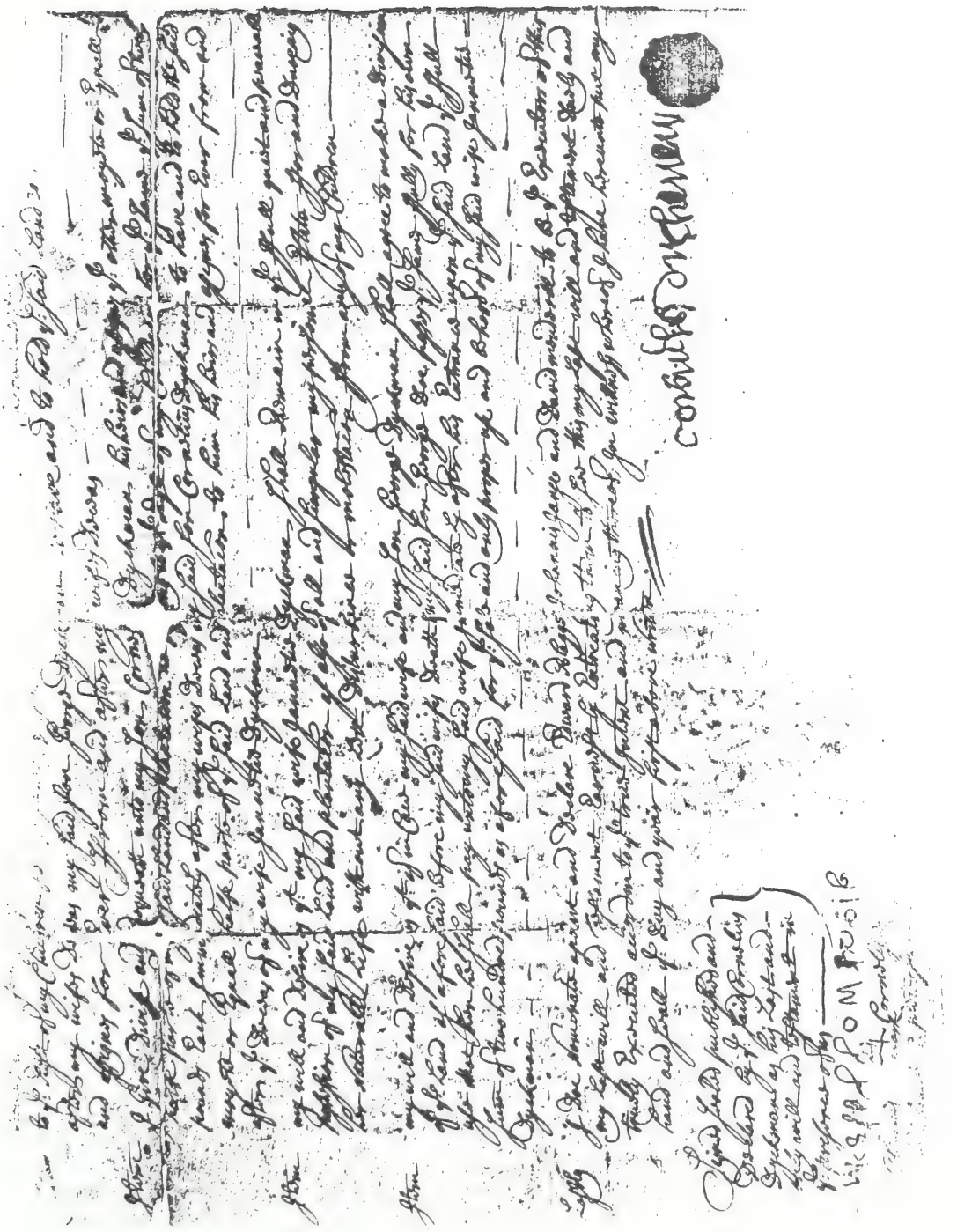
[14]James Riker, *Revised History of Harlem (City of New York)* (1904), p. 545. Hereafter, Riker, *Harlem*.

[15]Stokes, *Iconography*, v. 6, pp. 103 and 104. Most of the proof is contained here; the remaining will be discussed later.

[16]*NYG&BR*, 1730 Assessment Roll.

Stokes, *Iconography*, v. 6, p. 104.

[17]According to Dutch custom Johannes, Maria, Dirck and Wyntje are named for their grandparents. Joris, Cornelis, Cornelia and Claas are named for their great-grandparents. Nicolaas is named for Claas/Nicholas who died young. The namesakes of Geertje and Elizabeth are unknown, but their baptism records name Cornelis and Jannetje as their parents.



Last page of will of Cornelis[2]
with his signature.

5. JOHANNES[2] DYCKMAN was born at Albany, New York, about 1662,[1] son of Johannes and Maria (Bosyns) Dyckman, the only child of Johannes[1] to be born in the new world. He died in Litchfield County, Connecticut, between 1 September 1732 and 6 June 1737.[2] He married before 1688, Jannetje Viele,[3] born about 1699 at Albany, died after 1 September 1732, daughter of Cornelis Cornelissen and Suster (Bous?) Viele.[4]

Little is known of the childhood of Johannes[2]. We know that he was born several years after his father became ill. His brother Cornelis was fifteen years older and out of the home at sixteen. His mother was supporting the family by keeping a tavern. We can speculate that Johannes would have had to become strong and independent in order to survive! He was ten years old when his father died.

Johannes Dyckman's name first appears in the records on 10 April 1676, when he is indentured as a servant, at about fourteen years of age, by his brother Cornelis, to Tryntie Jochims, wife of Abraham Staas. The term is four years beginning 1 May 1676, to be served "in all diligence and faithfulness." He is to be kept in "proper clothing against the cold and to have his linen washed." At the end of his term of service, he is to receive a new cloth suit, a new hat, a pair of new stockings and shoes, and six new shirts.

On 3 June 1684 in Albany Court Jan Gilbert brought suit for two beavers and one schepel of wheat owed to him by Johannes Dyckman. Johannes was ordered by the court to pay the debt, plus expenses.[6] In the same court on 5 May 1685 Johannes sued Gerrit Claese Culis for twenty-nine guilders in seawant for wages earned by him. The court ordered Culis to pay the debt, plus expenses.[7]

Johannes and Jannetje Viele were married prior to 1688 when they occupied land near Schenectady, New York, which had been given to Jannetje's father, Cornelis Cornelissen Viele, eighteen years previously by the Indians. The land was at the Aal Plaats (Eel Place) on the north side of the river and extended two miles downstream and five miles into the wood, a total of 6,400 acres. Documents show that Viele sold the land to his daughter Jannetje, wife of Johannes Dyckman, that they occupied it for two years and left after the French and Indian Massacre in 1690.[8]

Jannetje's father had established a tavern in Schenectady and was licensed to tap strong drink and provide quarters for men and horses. On a stormy night in January 1690 a large party was in progress when the Indians and French, about a hundred of each, attacked the settlement. When the carnage was over, only two houses were left standing, sixty inhabitants were dead, twenty-seven had been taken prisoner, and the rest managed to escape by fleeing through the deep snow and walking about ten miles to Albany. The weather was so severe that night that twenty-five lost parts of their extremities to frostbite. Some of Jannetje's family were killed and a young nephew was held prisoner for three years. Johannes, Jannetje and little Maryke were among those who fled to Albany.[9] Jannetje was either pregnant with Johannes, Jr., or he was an infant, since his baptism was recorded in Albany in May of that year. Aid was sent from New York to

the refugees in Albany. Johannes is listed as having received six and a half ells of serge, three ells of penistone (coarse woolen cloth) and thirty ells of linen (an ell was about twenty-seven inches).[10]

Soon after leaving Schenectady, Johannes moved his family to Livingston Manor. Robert Livingston had been granted a tract of land, mostly wilderness, on the east bank of the Hudson River about thirty miles south of Albany. The piece was ten miles long on the river and extended to the borders of New England, a total of about 160,000 acres.

In the census of the City and County of Albany in 1698, no Dyckman name appears although Livingston Manor was a part of Albany County at that time. The first proof that Johannes was living on the manor is a list of debtors dated 20 January 1710.[11] About 1707 Maryke[3] Dyckman, daughter of Johannes and Jannetje, married Lourens Knickerbocker, son of Harmen Knickerbocker, a near neighbor of the Dyckman family.

In 1714 a road was laid out, described as running to Captain Johannes Dyckman's at Elizaville, near the Columbia County and Dutchess County line (the name "Elizaville" is of later origin).[12]

Also in 1714 a census of Dutchess County shows Johannes Dyckman Sienjer (Senior) with one male between sixteen and sixty, one female in the same age range, one female under sixteen, and one male slave (the identify of the young female is unknown, perhaps a visiting grandchild). Johannes is recorded immediately after Harmen Knickerbocker. Not far away in the record appear the names of Johannes, Junior, and Lourens Knickerbocker.[13] While it appears that Johannes did some moving about, the change involved Livingston Manor, not Johannes. Livingston Manor was a part of Dutchess County from 1683 to 1717 when it became part of Albany County.[14]

On the list of debtors in the Manor of Livingston of 15 December of the same year the names of both Johannes and Johannes, Jr., appear.[15]

In February 1714/15 Johannes' negro slave plotted to kill his master. The record says that he "remitted the murder" which either could mean that he had second thoughts and changed his mind, or somehow the plot was discovered. Robert Livingston, the proprietor of the Manor, had his negro slaves brought into court and questioned about whether they were involved. They denied being part of the plot and Johannes' slave insisted that he acted alone. There was no record found of a judgment or sentence, but the slave was burned at the stake for the attempt to kill Johannes![16]

Johannes is listed as Captain on the "Roll of the Independent Company of the Manor of Livingston as they were mustered at ye Manor House on the 30th Day of Nov'r 1715." Johannes, Jr., was listed as a drummer in the same company.[17]

Both Johannes and his son appear on the list of debtors on the Manor 26 January 1716. On the list of 5 March 1718 only Johannes, Jr., appears. However, no Dyckman is on the tax list of Dutchess County for 1717/18 (the first to survive), which is headed by the widow of Harmen Knickerbocker and her son Laurens.

In January 1720 John Dikeman and Lawrence Knickerbocker, of Livingston's Manor, New York, purchased from the Indians a tract at Woatague, on the west side of the Housatonic River, "beginning at the upper falls, south of Wootauk (Woatague); thence, running along the side of a hill called Wootowanche, now called Sugar Hill, two miles to the land purchased of the Indians by White and Vandusen; thence, with a straight line, to a mile above the falls of a brook called Wachocastinork (probably the falls at Lime Rock); thence south three miles, thence east to the forks, etc."[18] This area was subsequently organized as the Town of Salisbury, at the extreme northwest corner of Connecticut, bordering Dutchess and Columbia (then Albany) Counties, New York. The earliest settlers were New York Dutchmen and it has been suggested that they did not realize they were within the jurisdiction of Connecticut.

On 24 February 1723 Johannes and Jannetje joined the Reformed Dutch Church at Linlithgo, Livingston Manor. Three years later on 12 February 1726, Johannes was chosen an Elder of the same church.[19] A month later Johannes and his son both appear on the list of debtors on the Manor of Livingston, this being the last such list.[20]

In the 1728 will of Robert Livingston his son Robert is given a tract of land "including the farms now in the tenure of Captain Johannes Dykeman." Robert is given authority to erect a sawmill 'by the Falls above CaptainJohannes Dykeman's.' " The tract as later called Clermont.[21]

On 1 September 1732 Johannes made his will, calling himself of Livingston Manor, and giving his wife Jannitt life use of the property. After her death it was to be equally divided between his son Johann and his daughter Marica, wife of Lawrence Knickerbocker.[22]

It is probable that Johannes died while felling a tree. "The first death in the town (Salisbury) was Capt. Dyke, who was killed a short time prior to 1740 by the falling of a tree. With a hired man he was clearing his ground when a tree they had felled rested on a branch some distance from the ground. Upon the hired man declining to go in and cut the limb, Capt. Dyke rushed in, and at the first blow the tree fell and crushed him."

Johannes' will was probated 6 June 1737 in New Haven, Connecticut, Probate District, the earliest Salisbury will, which would seem to indicate that subsequent to drawing up this document, Johannes had removed to the land he had purchased at Woatague (Salisbury).

It is interesting to note that Salisbury Town Records (Vital Records begin 1737, Deeds 1739, Tax Lists 1742) contain no early Dyckman, Dikeman or Dykeman entries while the Knickerbocker name appears over and over again, continuing into the twentieth century. A Dikeman is listed in Salisbury in the 1800 United States Census and another in nearby Sharon in 1820. It would seem likely that Johannes' wife Jannetje, if she survived him, returned to New York State to live with one of her children.

Children (Dyckman):

+17. i. MARYKE[3], b. ca. 1688
+18. ii. JOHANNES[3], bp. 11 May 1690[24]

Livingston
Manor
1714

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[1]Pearson, *Albany Records*, v. 3, p. 339. Johannes' was said to be 14 years of age when indentured on 10 April 1676.

[2]New Haven, Connecticut, Probate Records, L. 582, p. 5.

[3]Jonathan Pearson, *A History of the Schenectady Patent* (1883), p. 109, cites "Land Papers 7:78." Hereafter, Pearson, *Schenectady*.

[4]Viele, *Viele*, p. 65. Viele updated her material in 1916 in *Sketches of Allied Families: Knickerbocker and Viele*, p. 92. Here she says that the legend that Suster was an Indian was unproved, gives last name as Bous.

The Society of the Descendants of Johannes de la Montagne Newsletter, v. p. 302, cites the article by H. S. F. Randolph, "The House of Truax" in vs. 57 and 58 of NYG&BR as the source of the ancestry of Cornelis Viele. He was baptized 5 Feb 1643 in the Reformed Dutch Church of New York City. His parents were Cornelis Volsckertsen Viele and Marie Du Trieux, daughter of Philippe and Jaquemyne (Noiret) Du Trieux.

[5]Pearson, *Albany Records*, v. 3, p. 339.

[6]*Court Minutes, Albany*, 1680-1685, v. 3, p. 454.

[7]*Ibid*, p. 530.

[8]Pearson, *Schenectady*, p. 109.

[9]*Ibid*, pp. 146-149.

[10]Edmund B. O'Callaghan, *Documentary History of New York*, v. 2, pp. 199, 202. Hereafter, O'Callaghan, *History of NY*.

[11]Arthur C. M. Kelly, *Settlers and Residents*, v. 3, pt. 1 (Town of Livingston 1710-1899), p. 12. Hereafter, Kelly, *Settlers*.

[12]*Ibid*, p. 5.

[13]Edmund B. O'Callaghan, *Lists of Inhabitants of Colonial New York* (1979), p. 17. Hereafter, O'Callaghan, *Lists*.

[14]J.H. French, *Gazeteer of the State of New York (1860), p. 267. Hereafter, French, Gazeteer*.

[15]Kelly, *Settlers*, v. 3, p. 12.

[16]*Book of the Supervisors of Dutchess County, New York*, 1718-1722, p. 33. Hereafter, *Supervisors*.

[17]Kelly, *Settlers*, v. 3, p. 18.

[18]J. Deming, *History of Litchfield County, Connecticut* (1881), p. 520. Hereafter, Deming, *Litchfield Co., CT*.

[19]"Vital Records of the Reformed Dutch Church, Linlithgo, New York," CLDS film #4258, pp. 426, 465. Hereafter, *RDC Records, Linlithgo*.

[20]Kelly, *Settlers*, v. 1, p. 18.

[21]WNYHS, v. 2, pp. 341-343.

[22]New Haven, Connecticut, Probate Records, L. 582, p. 5.

[23]H. Dorothea Romer and Helen B. Hartman, *Jan Dyckman of Harlem and His Descendants* (NY: Capital City Press, 1981), p. xiii, cites a rare pamphlet, "The History of Salisbury," a sermon preached in 1803 by Reverend Joseph M. Crossman. Hereafter, R. & H., *Jan Dyckman*.

[24]*Records of the Reformed Dutch Church of Albany, New York 1683-1809* (1978), v. 1, p. 50. Hereafter, *RDC Records, Albany*.

Washington County
SKETCH OF DYCKMAN LOCATIONS 1651 - ca. 1775
VERMONT
Montgomery County
Cornelis 2
Johannes 2
Both
Ft. Orange (Albany)
Albany County
Albany
Columbia County
MASSACHUSETTS
NEW YORK
Litchfield County
Hartford County
Ulster County
CONNECTICUT
Dutchess County
The Oblong
New Haven County
NEW JERSEY
Orange County
Fairfield Co.
Westchester Co.
Suffolk County
Queens Co.
Kings Co.
New York Co.

JOHANNES' GRANDCHILDREN
THE NEXT ONE HUNDRED YEARS

The English brought law and order, education, and some stability to the colony of New York. However, not as much progress was made under the manor system in New York as was being made under the town meeting system of New England.

In New York the Reformed Dutch Churches, many still with old world dominies (pastors), were exerting a strong Dutch influence. The Dutch language was used in church services even as late as the 1760's; and the Dutch naming system would be used by many for years to come. English was the prevailing spoken language and many of the dutiful younger generation accompanied their parents to church although they did not understand the Dutch language.

Harlem had become a thriving community of prosperous farmers and could no longer be considered an outpost. There were regular trips between the growing city and its country settlement. Produce was delivered to the city over an expanding system of roads, and city-dwellers were travelling north on Manhattan Island for recreation in the area now known as Central Park.

One of the newer residents, Theunis Eidesse Van Huyse, who had lived on Long Island after his arrival in the New World, was acquiring a large tract of land in Bloemendael (Bloomingdale) near the village of Harlem. While on Long Island he was converted to Christianity by two visiting Labadists who wrote "Theunis had led a very godless life, and had been wild and reckless, extraordinarily covetous, addicted to cursing and swearing, and despising all religious things; but he was not a drunkard, nor was he unchaste." His wife was Jannetje Thyssen Van Pelt, daughter of Matthys/Thys Jansen Lanen Van Pelt. Their daughter Catalyntie married George[3] Dyckman (Cornelis[2], Johannes[1]) and their daughter Rebecca married Abram[3] Montagne (Jan[2], Johannes[1]).[1]

When Theunis Van Huyse and his wife divided their 460 acre Bloomingdale plot into 8 lots for their children, Abram and Rebecca Montagne received the portion adjoining Abram's land. George and Catalyntie Dyckman received their plot next to Abram's. After his wife's death Abram decided to move into the city and sold his land to his brother-in-law George.

Another more recent settler in Harlem was Frederick de Vaux, who arrived about 1676 to join his brother Nicholas who was already a resident.[2] Frederick married Hester Tourneur, daughter of Daniel, and their daughter Rachel became the wife of John[3] Dyckman (Cornelis[2], Johannes[1]), the progenitor of the large Fairfield County, Connecticut, branch of the family.

Connecticut had been settled in 1635 by the English. The New England colonial governments, which held legal title to the land, granted townships of 36 square miles to groups of settlers. The coastal towns of Fairfield County were settled before 1660. The practice in the townships was to set

aside a town common for public buildings. Near the common each family selected a piece of land for a house and vegetable garden. Beyond the village, land was cleared for general farming and plots assigned by lot with each family receiving enough land to provide for its needs. All residents had the use of pasture and timber land. Each village soon had a church, which was used for town meetings as well as worship. Most of the early Connecticut settlers were literate and the establishment of a school was a high priority so that everyone would be able to read the Bible.

One can readily see how diverse was the cultural background of the descendants of Johannes[1] Dyckman by only the third generation. The son of Johannes[2] was living as a tenant farmer under the European feudal system on Livingston Manor. His father had finally acquired a small piece of land which he would inherit later.

In New York City several sons of Cornelis[2] were men of property, adding to their holdings by judicious purchases and inheritance. Some of his daughters married prosperous landowners or merchants. New York was becoming a lively, progressive city and these Dyckmans were participants in its growth.

Johannes[3], eldest son of Cornelis[2], was the only one who chose to sojourn in strange lands. If wanderlust is an inherited trait, the strain has been carried down through many generations!

6. JOHANNES[3] DYCKMAN, son of Cornelis[2] and Jannetje (Claessen) Dyckman, was born at Albany, New York, about 1671, died at Redding, Fairfield County, Connecticut, 28 April 1768,[3] married at the Reformed Dutch Church, New York City, 1702 (banns 21 August) Rachel de Vaux,[4] born 1 May 1681, died after 1743, daughter of Frederick and Hester (Tourneur) de Vaux.[5]

Frederick de Vaux was born in France, suffered severe persecution there as a Protestant, and fled to Mannheim, Germany, where he lived long enough to obtain citizenship. He arrived in New Amsterdam in 1675 as a young widower. In 1677 he married Hester Tourneur, daughter of the eminent landowner at Harlem, Daniel Tourneur, who was presented earlier. At his marriage Frederick received land from Tourneur. Through the years he added to this farm several tracts of land in Westchester County at Fordham and New Rochelle. He died in New Rochelle in 1743, naming among his heirs, Rachel, wife of Johannes Dyckman.[6]

In 1701 Johannes appears in Albany records when he paid a debt contracted in 1685 by his father for two hundred and six guilders, which Cornelis promised to pay to Cornelis van Dyk or his heirs during the following year. Cornelis had mortgaged his property at Canistigione (Niskayuna). By the time the debt was paid sixteen years later, Johannes had to pay seven pounds current money to regain the property.[7] It is probable that Johannes received the property when he cleared the debt.

Sometime during the same year of 1701 Johannes was at Bloomingdale (a section of New York City near Harlem), where he leased a farm on 29 December for six years from Jurien Rynchout.[8] A few months later he

married Rachel de Vaux. Three children were baptized in New York City between 1703 and 1707.

By 1709 he was in Hackensack, Bergen County, New Jersey, when his fourth child was baptized. His fifth child was also baptized there in 1711. How long the family remained in Hackensack is unknown.

The names of the first five children are not quite what one would expect. The first child was named Elizabeth. The next four children were named in Dutch tradition for their grandparents: Janneke and Cornelis for the Dyckmans, and Hester and Frederick for the de Vaux family. Why was the first child named Elizabeth and for whom was she named? Rachel had no Elizabeth in her family. Johannes had a sister Elizabeth born about a year before his marriage. Riker says this Elizabeth married Jan Sprong in 1722 but perhaps she died young and Johannes named his firstborn for his baby sister.

No further birth or baptism records could be found for children of Johannes and Rachel. However, since Rachel was living as late as 1741 when her father wrote his will, there could have been several more children. By falling into the trap of assuming that all early Dutchess County records referred to descendants of Johannes[2], some important facts have been overlooked. We now know that children of Johannes[2] and children of Johannes[3] (Cornelis[2]) were residents of the same town and members of the same churches! How could one help but be confused? Without doubt there were more children of Johannes and Rachel and they will be discussed later.

Previously, researchers have found no record of Johannes between the baptism of his fifth child in Hackensack, New Jersey, in 1711 and the first land record bearing his name in Norwalk, Connecticut, in 1726. For at least part of that time period he was in Westchester County, New York, (where his father-in-law Frederick de Vaux resided). In February 1713/14 and in January 1715/16 he was named in and witnessed a land transaction between John Lyon, Senior, and John Lyon, Junior. In one document he is called "Johanes Dikeman aged about 40 years" (Johannes[3] would have been about forty-four years old.)[9] The documents were signed with his mark in Rye, New York, and while John Lyon, Senior, was listed "of Greenwich, Connecticut" there is no place of residence listed for Johannes, or John Lyon, Junior, or the second witness, so Rye can be assumed.

Johannes was the progenitor of a rather large clan of Connecticut Dikemans who inhabited several towns in Fairfield County. Norwalk, Westport, Redding, Fairfield, Weston, Ridgefield, Danbury and Bethel all were home for this family, with some descendants in a few of the towns even today. Unfortunately for the researcher, many documents in some Fairfield County towns did not survive the Revolutionary War.

Just exactly when Johannes and his wife Rachel moved their growing family to Connecticut is not known. Riker says he was there in 1725 but the first Norwalk deed bearing his name was for the purchase of five acres of land on Indigo Ridge near Fitches Meadow on 13 September 1726.[10] His eldest son Cornelius[4] had purchased a parcel a few months earlier in June.[11]

Two Dutchess County, New York, marriages are of interest at this point. On 6 April 1737 Simon Schot, young man of Roelof Janses Kill, married Rachel Dykman, young woman of Narkack. On 21 November 1742 Benjemen Oosterhout, young man of Dutchess County, married Judika Dyckman, young woman, born in Narwack, and lives in Dutchess County. Since there was no town nearby sounding anything like "Narkack" or "Narwack", and "Narwack" sounds very much like "Norwalk", a good case can be made that these two young women are daughters of Johannes[3] and Rachel, especially when other evidence is considered. Rachel[4] Dikeman was obviously named for her mother; and since Rachel de Vaux had a sister Judith, she probably named her child for that sister. Rachel also had a sister Leah and that name was given to one of Judith Dikeman Oosterhout's children. The names could be called circumstantial evidence and not proof, but there is other evidence to support the statements on the marriage certificates.

John Dyckman of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York, appears in several court records over many years from 1725 to 1766. In 1725 he is "of Norwalk"; in 1745 he is "of Norwalk"; in 1747 he is "also of Norwalk".[12] It is obvious that Johannes/John[3] was in and out of Dutchess County, New York, and neighboring Fairfield County, Connecticut. He appears on the tax lists of Beekman Precinct, Dutchess County, New York, from 1738 to 1748[13] so the family was probably living there at the time of the marriages of the two daughters.

The court records mentioned also contain references to a John Dykeman, Junior[14] raising the probability that Johannes[3] and Rachel had a son Johannes. Beekman Precinct tax lists also mention Johannes Dikeman, Junior, between 1738 and 1748, and in or through 1761.[15]

Somewhere along the way Johannes[3] took the spelling "John Dikeman" for his name, probably because that was the easiest spelling for the clerks in New England, as opposed to the traditional Dutch spelling in New York. Connecticut documents give the name John Dikeman in the earliest record of 1726.

What were the reasons for John to be back and forth between Connecticut and New York for so many years? Although he was a landowner in Connecticut it appeared that he lived at times in Dutchess County, New York. His court appearances in Poughkeepsie were for debts owed to various people. At times the debts were large enough that the case required a jury. On three occasions he was being held in custody by the sheriff, and one complaint was an order "to take John Dyckman if he shall be found within your Bailwick." In one instance he was the plaintiff in a suit.[16] These court actions would seem to indicate that John was contracting business debts and not paying them on time. Nowhere is the nature of his business given.

When John went back to Connecticut to live is unknown but he died in Redding at the age of ninety-seven on 28 April 1768.[17] He was probably living with his son Frederick at that time. No record has been found for the death of his wife Rachel.

Children (Dikeman):

19. i. ELIZABETH[4], bp. 11 Aug 1703[18]
20. ii. JANNEKE[4], bp. 17 May 1705[19]
+21. iii. CORNELIS[4], bp. 12 Feb 1707[20]
+22. iv. HESTER[4], bp. 23 May 1709[21]
+23. v. FREDERICK[4], bp. 17 Jun 1711[22]
+24. vi. RACHEL[4], b. ca. 1713[23]
+25. vii. JOHANNES[4], b. ca. 1715[24]
+26. viii. JUDITH[4], b. ca. 1717[25]

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[1]Howard S. F. Randolph, "Teuntje Teunis and Her Descendants," *NYG&BR*, v. 59, pp. 4-15. Hereafter, *NYG&BR*, "Teuntje Teunis."

[2]Riker, *Harlem*, p. 329.

[3]Charles B. Todd, *The History of Redding, Connecticut, from Its First Settlement to the Present Time* (1880), p. 220. Hereafter, Todd, *Redding*.

[4]Collections of the NYG&BS, *Marriages Previous to 1784 in the Reformed Dutch Church, New York* (1915-1916), v. 1, p. 97. Date given that of banns: "Joh. Dykman J.M. Van N. Albany met Rachel de Vae j.d. Van N. Haarlem." Hereafter, *MDC*.

[5]Riker, *Harlem*, p. 424.

[6]*Ibid.*

[7]Pearson, *Albany Records*, v. 2, pp. 354, 355.

[8]Riker, *Harlem*, p. 545.

[9]Deedbook of Greenwich, CT, v. 2, pp. 174, 175. CLDS Film #0004313.

[10]Norwalk, Connecticut, Land Records, v. 6, p. 104.

[11]*Ibid*, v. 6, p. 98.

[12]County Clerk's Office, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York, *Ancient Documents*, #537, #456. Hereafter, Dutchess County, *Ancient Documents*.

[13]Tax Lists, Dutchess County, New York, (originals) on film at NYG&BS.

[14]Dutchess County, *Ancient Documents*, #8836.

[15]See note #13.

[16]Dutchess County, *Ancient Documents*, #537, #636, #456, #594, #1758, #5211.

[17]Todd, *Redding*, p.220.

[18]*BDC*, 292, sponsors: Cornelis Dykman, Elizabeth Slegtenhorst. No further record found, probably d.y.

[19]*Ibid*, 308, sponsors: Dirk Dykman en syn moeder Jannetje D----n.

[20]*Ibid*, 321, sponsors: Cornelis Dykman, Cornelia Dykman j.d.

[21]Collections of the Holland Society of New York, *Records of the Reformed Dutch Churches of Hackensack and Schraalenburgh, New Jersey, v. 1, pt. 1* (1891), p. 96, sponsors: David Ackerman and Marytie Ackerman. Hereafter, Coll. HSNY, *Hackensack*.

[22]*Ibid*, p. 100, sponsors: David Ackerman, Jr., Gerrebregt his wife.

[23]Arthur C. M. Kelly, *Marriage Record of Four Reformed Congregations of Old Rhinebeck, New York, 1731-1899* (1971), 2022. Hereafter, Kelly, *Rhinebeck Marriages*.

[24]Dutchess County, *Ancient Documents*, #8836.
See note #13.

[25]Kelly, *Rhinebeck Marriages*, 2041.

7. MARIA[3] DYCKMAN, daughter of Cornelis[2] and Jannetje (Claessen) Dyckman, was born at Albany, New York, about 1674, died before 1744, married (1) at the Reformed Dutch Church, New York City, 17 September 1695 James Hewett, born about 1670, died before 1744, parents unknown; married (2) at the Reformed Dutch Church, New York City, 22 June 1713 Pieter Huybregt.[1]

This Maria was assigned by Riker to Jan Dyckman, progenitor of the Harlem family.[2] As Romer and Hartman pointed out, this was incorrect for several reasons.[3] This family had Albany connections while Jan's family did not. When Maria's daughter was baptized one of the sponsors was Cornelis Dyckman (this must have been her grandfather since Cornelis is not a name in the Jan family). Also to be noted is that Maria's second daughter was named Jannetje (her grandmother's name).

We know only a few facts about Maria. The record of her first marriage reads, "James Hewett, mariner, en Maria Dyckman j.d. Van N. Harlem, d'Eerste albier en twede tot N. Harlem . . . " (she was residing at Harlem but the record is undoubtedly incorrect in suggesting that she was born there; the correct information is given in the record of her second marriage). Maria was married 17 September 1694[4] and her daughter Anna was baptized the next day.[5] Since James was a mariner, it is probable that he had been at sea for several months and that the baby had been born while he was away. Sometime before June 1713 Maria was a widow.

The record of Maria's second marriage reads, "Pieter Ubregt j. m. V. Brabant met Maria Dyckman Wed. V. James Huwit v. Albanie . . . " Maria and Pieter were married 22 June 1713[6] and were the parents of two daughters Jannetje and Elizabeth. Each daughter was a sponsor for a child of the other; since neither grandparent was a sponsor, it can be assumed that both Maria and Pieter had died before 1744.

Child by 1st husband (Hewitt):

i. ANNA[4], bp. 18 Sep 1695 at New York City Reformed Dutch Church.[7] No further record found, probably d.y.

Children by 2nd husband (Huybregt):

ii. JANNETJE[4], b. ca. 1715, m. by Oct 1744 Willem Crosby. On 31 Oct 1744 she and her husband had child Jannetje baptized with her sister Elizabeth Huybreg and her cousin Nicholas Kortregt as sponsors.[8] Jannetje[4] Huybreg, wife of Willem Crosbe, was a sponsor at the baptism 14 Jul 1745 of a son of Robert Lackey and Elizabeth Huybreg.[9]

iii. ELIZABETH[4], b. ca. 1717, m. at New York City Reformed Dutch Church 4 Oct 1744 Robert Lackey.[10] As a widow in 1756 she sponsored a child of Cornelis[4] Dyckman and Elizabeth Jenden.

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[1]*MDC*, 81.
Ibid, 120.
[2]Riker, *Harlem*, p. 548.
[3]R. & H., *Jan Dyckman*, p. xii.
[4]*MDC*, 81.
[5]*BDC*, 230.
[6]*MDC*, 120.
[7]*BDC*, 230.
[8]*Ibid*, 2:112.
[9]*Ibid*, 2:118.
[10]*MDC*, 402.

8. DIRK[3] DYCKMAN, son of Cornelis[2] and Jannetje (Claessen) Dyckman, was born at Albany, New York, about 1676, died at New York City before 8 January 1755,[1] married at New York City Reformed Dutch Church 9 February 1711 Willemyna Bas,[2] born about 1695 at Newtown, Queens County, New York, died after 12 October 1762, probably daughter of Johannes Bas.[4]

Little is known of Dirk's early life. We know from his father's records that the family lived in Albany and Niskayuna, New York, and in Bergen County, New Jersey, before settling in New York City. He learned the art of weaving from Hendrick Brevoort,[5] but called himself a yeoman when he wrote his will in 1729, about the time of the birth of his seventh child.

In his father's will Dirk was named, along with several of his brothers and sisters, to receive a cash settlement from Joris[3] and Cornelis[3], the two brothers who were to receive the farm.[6] By 11 June 1722 Dirk had acquired the northern half of the farm, over ninety acres.[7] Although no deed has been found, it is probable that Joris sold or gave it to his brother after he had received a large tract of land, about a mile away, from his father-in-law Teunis Van Huyse.

In the 1730 Assessment Roll of New York City, Dirk, Widow Dykman and Claes are listed consecutively, with Joris nearby. Dirk's assessment was listed at twenty pounds, his mother's at ten pounds, Claes' at five pounds and Joris' at forty pounds.[8] Dirk was listed as "Richard" in 1722,[9] as "Dirk" in the 1730 Assessment Roll and as "Dirick" in his will. Unlike his literate grandfather and father, Dirk was unable to sign his name and made his mark in 1729 when he wrote his will.[10] Obviously the fundamentals of an education were not as important in early New York as in New England.

It is interesting to note that Dirk wrote his will in 1729 and it was proved thirty-three years later in 1762. However, Williamie was called the widow of Dirk at a baptism in January 1755. It is likely that Dirk died within a few years of making his will and distribution of the estate was put off until the children were grown and a change was in order.

Dirk's eldest son was Cornelis, still in his teens when the will was written. To Cornelis:

> "I give and Bequeath all my Wearing Apparell both linen and woolen and One of my Best Horses and my . . . Furniture in full of his Claim or Pretence of his being my eldest son or heir at Law and as a Barr forever to the same."
>
> "I Give, Devise and Bequeath unto my Loveing wife Williamie all the Rest of my Estate both Reall and Personall whatsoever and wheresoever During her natural Life if she shall so long remain my widdow to have and to hold the same to her my said wife on condition as above but if she shall happen to marry again after my Decease that then she shall only have, hold and Enjoy the one third part of my clear Personal Estate."
>
> "All the rest of my Estate both Reall and Personall I give, Devise and bequeath unto my Loveing children . . . to wit/ Cornelius, Hannah, Cornelia, Johannes, Dirick, Aron, George . . . equally divided among them share and share alike . . . to be Delivered unto Each of them as they shall severally arrive at the age of Twenty one Years or marriage which shall first happen."[11]

Children (Dikeman), all named in father's will:

+27. i. CORNELIS[4], b. ca. 1713
+28. ii. ANNATJE[4], b. ca. 1716
+29. iii. CORNELIA[4], bp. 25 Jan 1718[12]
+30. iv. JOHANNES[4], bp. 19 Oct 1720[13]
31. v. DIRK[4], bp. 1 May 1723, sponsors: Nicholaas Cortregt and Wyntie Dykman. No further record found, probably d.y.[14]
32. vi. ARIE[4], bp. 26 Jan 1726, sponsors: Jan Ral and Marytie Bas. No further record found, probably d.y.[15]
33. vii. JORIS[4], bp. 23 Mar 1729, sponsors: Joris Dykman and Catlina Ydese. No further record found, probably d.y.[16]

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[1]*BDC*, 2:199, widow was sponsor.
[2]*MDC*, 114.
[3]Appointed executor, with sons Cornelius and Johannes, for Dirk's will.
[4]Johannes Bas was a sponsor for her child Johannes, *BDC*, 2:190.
[5]Riker, *Harlem*, p. 545.
[6]The Unrecorded Will of Cornelis Dyckman, Transcribed from the Original, #436 in the Historical Documents Collection, Queens College, Flushing, New York.
[7]Stokes, *Iconography*, v. 6, p. 104.
[8]*NYG&BR*, v. 95, p. 201.
[9]Stokes, *Iconography*, v. 6, p. 103.
[10]CLDS film #497, 597, pp. 461-463.
[11]*Ibid.*
[12]*BDC*, 2:402.
[13]*Ibid*, 422.
[14]*Ibid*, 441.
[15]*Ibid*, 463.
[16]*Ibid*, 490.

9. WYNTJE[3] DYCKMAN, daughter of Cornelis[2] and Jannetje (Claessen) Dyckman, was born at Albany, New York, about 1679, died after 1726,[1] married (1) at New York City 26 May 1701 Johannes Corneliszen (Cortright),[2] bp. 24 April 1673, died 1711/12,[3] son of Cornelis and Metje (Bastiaens) Janszen;[4] married (2) at the Reformed Dutch Church, New York City, 19 July 1717 Zacharias Sikkels.[5]

We know very little about Wyntie. The record of her first marriage reads, "Johannes Corneliszen, j.m. Van N. Haerlem, en Wyntie Dyckmans, j.d., V. N. Albanien. Getrouwt den 26 dicto tot N. Haerlem."[6]

Johannes Cortright, as he was known sometime after his marriage, was a member of a prominent family in Harlem and was elected constable in 1702.[7] When he made his will on 22 February 1710/11 he said that he was sick in bed. The will was proved 9 May 1712 and named his wife Wyntie and children Nicholas, Mettie and Jannetie.[8]

Wyntie's children were very young when their father died. A few years later, before the children were grown, Wyntie married again. The record of her second marriage reads, "Zacharias Sikkels, Wed'r. V. Albanie, met Wyntie Dykman, Wed. V. Johs. Corneliss V. Albanie 19 July 1717."

In the 1726 division of the Cortright lands at Harlem, fourteen acres were set aside "for Nicholas' mother Wyntie Sickels." No further record was found for either Wyntie or Zacharias.

Children by 1st husband (Cortright), named in father's will:

i. METTJE[4], bp. 27 Feb 1702 at New York City,[9] m. 2 Sep 1722 at New York City Johannes Bussing,[10] died before 20 Jun 1732
ii. NICHOLAS[4], b. ca. 1704 New York City, m. (1) at New York City 5 Feb 1731 Elisabeth v. Huyzen,[12] m. (2) at New York City 15 Apr 1739 Elizabeth (Conteyn)[12] Bertrand[13]
iii. JANNETIE[4], b. ca. 1706, m. Johannes Van Wyck[14]

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[1]Riker, *Harlem*, pp. 565, 566, Wyntie given Cortright land, division of 1726.
[2]*MDC*, 95.
[3]WNYHS, v 2, p. 63.
[4]*BDC*, 109
[5]*MDC*, 127.
[6]*Ibid*, 95.
[7]Riker, *Harlem*, p. 564.
[8]WNYHS, v. 2, p. 63.
[9]*BDC*, 281.
[10]*MDC*, 139.
[11]WNYHS, v. 3, p. 68.
[12]*MDC*, 152.
[13]*Ibid*, 164.
[14]Riker, *Harlem*, p. 564.

10. JORIS[3] DYCKMAN, son of Cornelis[2] and Jannetje (Claessen) Dyckman, was born at Albany, New York, about 1681, died at New York City 16 January 1753,[1] married 17 May 1712 at the Reformed Dutch Church, New York City, Catalena Van Huyse,[2] baptized 28 November 1686, daughter of Teunis Idens and Jannetje Thysen (Van Pelt) Van Huyse.[3] Probably she was the "Widow Dyckman" who died 28 December 1765.[4]

We know little of the early life of Joris. From his father's records we know that the family lived in Albany and Niskayuna, New York and in Bergen County, New Jersey, before settling in the Bloomingdale section of New York City. The first record found for Joris is his marriage record in 1712.[5]

Under the terms of his father's will, proved 3 March 1712/13, Joris was to receive half of the Bloomingdale farm, and he was to make the first choice. George chose the northern half, about ninety-four acres, from the Hudson River into what is now Central Park to about 7th Avenue, and from about 73rd Street to 77th Street. Whether or not he lived there is not known. We know he had married Catalena Van Huyse a few months before his father's will was proved.

In 1720 Teunis Van Huyse and his wife divided their land into eight equal parts and distributed them among their children. Abram de la Montagne, who had married Rebecca Van Huyse, was given the northermost

lot, #8, because it bordered on Montagne land he already owned. George Dikeman, listed in the deed as living in Bergen County, New Jersey, just across the Hudson River, was given lots #6 & #7. His two lots contained a total of one hundred fifteen acres. The land was described as running south-easterly from the Hudson River to the common land of the corporation of New York (now Central Park) and bounded on the southwest by land deeded to Ide Van Huyse and on the northeast by that deeded to Abraham de Lamontaine.[6] This land was in Harlem, about a mile north of the Dyckman farm.

By 1722 George's brother Dirk/Richard was in possession of the northern half of the Bloomingdale farm, which George had chosen earlier.[7] Apparently George had moved to his land in Harlem and either had sold or given his share of the Bloomingdale farm to his brother.

Following the death of his wife, Abram de la Montagne decided to move into the city. He sold his Van Huyse lot #8 to his brother-in-law George Dikeman. Judging from George's land sales later, it is evident that he bought more than Abram's Van Huyse lot. Riker says this purchase occurred in 1729; Stokes claims that it was earlier but gives no date. We know that by 1730 George was one of the wealthiest farmers in the area.[8]

George is listed in the 1730 New York City Assessment Roll at £20, his mother at £10 and his brother Nicholas at £5. On the two pages copied for reference is part of the South Ward of the city and part of the Bowry Division of the Outward. Of the one hundred forty-seven persons listed, only twenty-two were assessed £40 or more.

Part of the Montagne land was a few acres of Tourneur Meadows on the little Mill Creek. George sold this piece in 1734 to Nicholas[4] Kortright, son of his sister Wyntje, who had married his wife's niece, Elizabeth Van Huyse.[9]

George's next land transaction was in 1736 when, on 14 March of that year with his mother Janatie Dyckman, widow of Cornelis[2], he conveyed the southern half of the Dyckman farm, which had been left to Cornelis[3], to his younger brother Nicholas[3].[10] This would seem to indicate that Cornelis[3] had died prior to this time or he would have been conveying his own land.

In 1748 he sold about twenty acres of land to Jacob Dyckman (of the Jan Dyckman family) and to Adolph Benson (Jacob's brother-in-law). This acreage ran from about the present 99th Street to 104th Street, on both sides of the Kings Highway (Post Road), west of 5th Avenue.[11]

An interesting story has come down through the years. A Widow McGown, sister of Adolph Benson and sister-in-law of Jacob Dyckman, according to her grandson, believed that the family had been cheated by George and was so angry that she put a curse on him. "A widow's curse was a severe injury in the 18th century and we are left with some concern for poor George . . . "[12] There is no indication that George suffered any kind of catastrophe because of the curse!

George and Catherine Dikeman had seven children baptized in the Reformed Dutch Church, New York City, between 1714 and 1728: Jannetje, Teuntje, Cornelus, Maria, Theunis Idese, Joris and Johannes.[13]

Theunis Idese and Joris probably died young as no further record was found.

George made his will on 8 December 1752, died on 16 January 1753,[14] and his will was proved 29 March 1753.[15] He named his wife Catherine and five of his seven children, and made his son John and son-in-law Peter Sawyer executors of his estate.

> "I Give devise and bequeath unto my Loving Wife Catherine the use and benefit of the house I now Live in, or one of my other Houses now Standing on the Lott where my present house I now Live in is built or of th'other house fronting to Nassau Street and Anne Street in Montgomerie Ward which of the three She Shall at my decease like best and one Negro Woman Called Bett And Also the household Furniture and the further Sum of eight pounds Currency of New York to be paid her by my Executors hereafter named and Quarterly out of the produce and Interest of my Whole Estate both Real and personal the which if they refuse to do I then will and Require that She shall have the full Management thereof herself during her natural Life and no Longer as the aforesaid Legacy or devise of the one Dwelling House Negro Woman and eight pounds quarterly is hereby intended to be given for and during her my said Loving Wifes natural Life and no Longer time or term . . . I give and bequeath unto my beloved son John Dykeman the Sum of Ten pounds Lawfull Current Money of New York over and above his Share and proportion of and in my Whole Estate . . . I Give and bequeath unto my Daughter Tuentya Ward and her three Children George William Sarah one equal Share of and in my Estate Real and personal together with my Son John Dykeman and Cornelius Dykeman (if Living being absent at Sea) and Daughter Mary the Wife of Peter Sawyer Share and Share alike the Whole into Four equal parts to be divided And out of that fourth or proportionate part of and belonging to my said Daugher Tuentya and her three children jointly I Will and desire that first the Sum of fifty pounds Current Money of New York Shall be paid unto her Son George over and above his Share of and in that proportion due unto and with her and the Rest of his Bretheren in that said equal fourth part as aforesaid . . . I will and desire that the said Estate both Real and personal be in the hands of my Executors to Comply first with the Gift and bequest to my said Most Loving Wife during her natural Life to be enjoyed And that no other division or divisions be made had or done of and in the same until the decease of her my said Loving Wife Catherine Dykeman . . . that from and after her decease or the death of my said Loving Wife Catherine the same Estate both real and personal shall be divided either in cash or otherwise as my Executors shall think proper between my said beloved Son John Dykeman Cornelius Dykeman (if alive as aforesaid) my daughter Mary the Wife of the aforementioned Peter sawyer and my said daughter Tuentya with her three Children one even and equal Share along with the other three Coheirs the whole into four equal parts to be divided share and Share alike as aofrementioned to them and their heirs and assigns for ever . . . I Make ordain and appoint and Constitute my said beloved Son John Dykeman and Son-in-law Peter Sawyer both of the City of New York Executors . . ."

George Dikeman was unable to write his name and signed the will with his mark. Catherine survived him and may have been the "Widow Dyckman" who died 28 December 1765.[16]

Children (Dikeman), all baptized Reformed Dutch Church, New York City:

+34. i. JANNETJE[4], bp. 18 Jul 1714[17]
+35. ii. TEUNTJE[4], bp. 2 Apr 1716[18]
+36. iii. CORNELUS[4], bp. 1 Jun 1718[19]
+37. iv. MARIA[4], bp. 24 Apr 1720[20]
38. v. THEUNIS IDESE[4], bp. 16 Sep 1722[21]
39. vi. JORIS[4], bp. 3 Feb 1724[22]
+40. vii. JOHANNES[4], bp. 10 Jan 1728[23]

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[1]"Record of Deaths in the Reformed Dutch Church, New York," *Holland Society Year Book*, 1899, p. 161. Hereafter, *DDC*.
[2]*MDC*, 117.
[3]*BDC*, 176.
[4]*DDC*, 161.
[5]*MDC*, 117.
[6]Stokes, *Iconography*, v. 6, p. 115.
[7]*Ibid*, p. 104.
[8]*NYG&BR*, 1730 Assessment Roll.
[9]Riker, *Harlem*, p. 545.
[10]Stokes, *Iconography*, v. 6, p. 104.
[11]R. & H., *Jan Dyckman*, pp. 22-24.
[12]*Ibid*, p. 24.
[13]*NYG&BR*, "Teuntje Teunis," p. 13.
[14]New York Wills, L. 18, p. 263. Original in the Historical Documents Collection, Queens College, Flushing, N.Y.
[15]*DDC*, 161.
[16]Before her marriage Catherine had a son Jan Peek, bp. 28 Jul 1708. *BDC*, 331.
[17]*BDC*, 376.
[18]*Ibid*, 389.
[19]*Ibid*, 405.
[20]*Ibid*, 419.
[21]*Ibid*, 436.
[22]*Ibid*, 455.
[23]*Ibid*, 480.

11. CORNELIS[3] DYCKMAN, son of Cornelis[2] and Jannetje (Claessen) Dyckman was born, probably at Albany, New York, about 1684. No record was found of his marriage or death.

Cornelius, as he was called later, was named in his father's will written in 1711.[1] He was listed as a sponsor at the baptisms of children of his sister Maria and his brother Joris/George in 1718,[2] several years after the death of Cornelis[2]. He is not listed in the 1730 Assessment Roll when his brothers Joris/George, Dirk/Richard, and Claes/Nicholas were listed.[3] On 14 March 1736 George[3] and his mother conveyed the southern half of the farm received by Cornelius to his brother Nicholas.[4] The deed says that Cornelius had possessed it but does not mention his death. It is likely that he would have conveyed the land himself if he had been living in 1736.

No known children.

[1]The Unrecorded Will of Cornelis Dyckman, Transcribed from the Original, #436 in the Historical Documents Collection, Queens College, Flushing, New York.
[2]*BDC*, 405.
[3]*NYG&BR*, 1730 Assessment Roll.
[4]Stokes, *Iconography*, v. 6, p. 104.

12. CORNELIA[3] DYCKMAN, daughter of Cornelis[2] and Jannetje (Claessen) Dyckman, was born at Albany, New York,[1] about 1687, died between 1717 and 1721,[2] married at the Reformed Dutch Church, New York City, 16 July 1711, as second wife, Jacob Harsin/Harsen,[3] baptized at the Reformed Dutch Church, New York City, 27 September 1672,[4] died before March 1750,[5] son of Bernardus and Aeltje (Couwenhoven) Harsin. Jacob Harsin married, first, Emerentia Van Gelder and, third, Jacomyntie (Bocke) Brevoort.[6]

Cornelia lived in Niskayuna, New York, and moved to Bergen County, New Jersey, after the Indian Massacre in Schenectady in 1690, and later to Bloomingdale, New York City. There she married Jacob Harsin and had four children. Apparently she died soon after the baptism of her fourth child in 1717 because her husband married again in 1721. Although Cornelia's life was relatively short, she is important to this story because her grandson Jacob[5] Harsin eventually owned half of the extensive property purchased by her father Cornelis[2].

Therefore, the Harsin family background is significant also. Jacob[3] Harsin's grandfather Warnadus was a pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church and was appointed in 1663 to New Amstel, South River Colony (now Delaware). He died during the voyage and his children, all born in Holland although he had originally gone there from Antwerp, Belgium, settled in New York City. Bernardus[2] lived for awhile in Flatbush (Brooklyn). His son Jacob[3] was made a Freeman of New York City 30 August 1698, listed as Jacob Hassing, Carpenter. After the death of his first wife, Jacob married Cornelia[3] Dyckman. They had four sons, only two of whom lived to adulthood.[7] Both of these sons come into the story of the Dyckman Farm later.

Cornelia[3] had been named in her father's will to receive cash from two brothers, Joris[3] and Cornelius[3] who had each inherited half of the family farm. Two other brothers, Dirk[3] and Nicolaus[3], came into possession of the land by 1736. Cornelia's son Johannes[4] Harsin married his first cousin Rachel[4] Dyckman, daughter of Nicholas[3]. When Nicholas died he named his son-in-law Johannes Harsin as one of the executors of his estate. The other executor was Garret Cozine, another son-in-law, who had married Jannetje[4] Dyckman, daughter of Nicholas[3]. Apparently Harsin and Cozine each wanted half of the farm but thought it unseemly to sell it to themselves. So they sold it to Jacob Harsin, brother of Johannes, who then sold half to Johannes and half to Garret Cozine.

When Cozine died in 1773 he left his estate equally divided among his three children. Through the death of her brother and sister, Catherine[5]

Cozine became vested with the whole southern portion of the farm which had belonged to her grandfather Nicholas[3] Dyckman.

Johannes[4] Harsin died in 1774 and left his land, the northern portion, to be divided equally between his two sons, Jacob[5] and Cornelius[5]. Jacob[5] married his cousin Catherine[5] Cozine and thereby became the owner of three-quarters of the farm which had belonged to Nicholas[3]. The Harsin Farm was well-known for many years.

Jacob and Catherine lived in the homestead where she had lived with her parents, the same spot (and perhaps the same house) where their great grandfather Cornelis[2] had lived. In this house a number of neighbors met on a dark and stormy night in September 1805 to organize a Reformed Dutch Church under the name of "The Church at Harsinville."[8]

Children (Harsin), all baptized New York City Reformed Dutch Church:

i. CORNELIS[4], bp. 21 Apr 1712, sponsors: Gerrit Hassing and wife Engeltje.[9] No further record was found, prob. d.y.

ii. JOHANNES[4], bp. 21 Feb 1714, sponsors: Dirk Dykman and Willemyntje Pieters, m. 1) 14 May 1743 Margarita Van Vegten, 2) 19 Mar 1749 Rachel[4] Dyckman, dau. of Nicholas[3], d. 4 Mar 1775. 8 children[10]

iii. JACOB[4], bp. 9 Mar 1716, sponsors: David Aartse and wife Heyltje Hassing, m. Maria Pruyn. 8 children[11]

iv. GERRET[4], bp. 10 Nov 1717, sponsors: Gerret Hassing and Elizabeth Mesier.[12] No further record was found, prob. d.y.

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[1]*MDC*, 115.

[2]There is no record of Cornelia after the baptism of her fourth child. As her widower, Jacob married again in 1721. *MDC*, 136.

[3]*MDC*, 115.

[4]*BDC*, 107.

[5]Jacob's widow witnessed a baptism. *BDC*, 2:157.

[6]*MDC*, 93 and 136.

[7]James A. Rasmussen, "The Harsin Family," *NYG&BR*, v. 114, pp. 236-239. Hereafter, *NYG&BR*, Harsin.

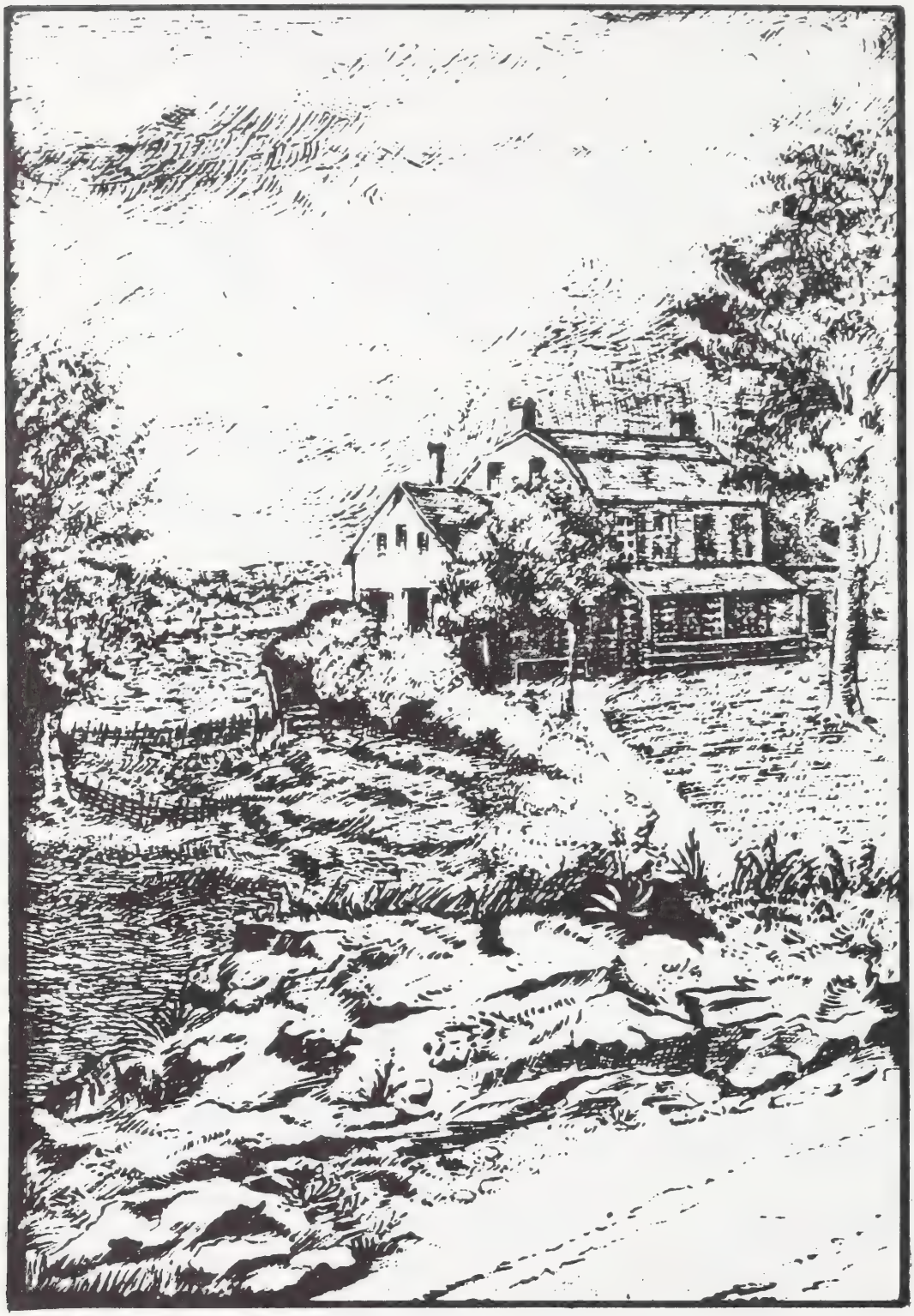
[8]*Ibid*, v. 114, pp. 236-239; v. 115, pp. 15, 16, 109, 110.
Stokes, *Iconography*, v. 6, pp. 103, 104, 140.
Mott, *New York*, pp. 83-85, 128, 129.
Without all of the above references used simultaneously, it is impossible to trace the disposition of the Dyckman Farm from Cornelis[2] through the family into the fifth generation. Stokes came to the wrong conclusion about which son of Cornelis finally received which half. Rasmussen quotes Mott, who had confused Jacob[4] and Jacob[5]. Stokes also confused Cornelis[2] and Cornelis[3] and had conflicting statements about them.

[9]*NYG&BR*, Harsin, v. 114, p. 238.

[10]*Ibid*, v. 115, pp. 15, 16.

[11]*Ibid*, v. 115, pp. 16, 17.

[12]*Ibid*, v. 114, p. 238.



THE HARSEN MANSION
From a pen and ink drawing by Thomason

14. NICOLAES[3] DYCKMAN, son of Cornelis[2] and Jannetje (Claessen) Dyckman, was born at Bergen County, New Jersey, about 1692, baptized at the Reformed Dutch Church, New York City, 27 March 1692,[1] died at New York City between 29 May 1758 and 20 September 1758.[2] married 15 November 1716 at the Reformed Dutch Church, New York City, Anneke Sevenhoven, daughter of Jean and Marie (L'Escuier) Sevenhoven.[3]

Nicholas[3] was the second child named for his great grandfather; an older brother baptized Claas, probably had died soon after his birth. Nicholas[3] was born during the family's short stay in Bergen County, New Jersey, before they settled in New York City. At about age twenty-four he married Anneke Sevenhoven on 15 November 1716, "Nicholaus Dykman, j.m. V. Bergen met Anneke Zevenhooven, j.d. V. Boswyk."[4]

We know of seven children born to this couple, all of whom were named in their father's will. Four of them were baptized in New York City: Jannetje, Anneke, Wyntje and Cornelia. It is likely that Rachel, Maritie and Johannes were baptized in Bushwick or Brooklyn, since their mother came from that area. The records of these churches for this period are lost. Since three of the children are named, in the Dutch tradition, for their grandparents, it is likely that this couple had a son Cornelis who did not survive to adulthood. Perhaps there were other children as well.

Anneke's father purchased the northern half of the so-called Fabricius patent in the Outward of New York City 28 February 1686. Later he devised the land to his wife for life and then to Anneke. The parcel adjoined the East River and contained sixty acres. Nicholas and Anneke sold it on 18 May 1751.[5]

Nicholas was named in his father's will in 1711 to receive a cash settlement from the two brothers who received the farm, George and Cornelius. On 14 March 1736 Janatie Dyckman, widow of Cornelius[2] Dyckman, and George Dyckman, co-heir, deeded to Nicholas the southern half of the Cornelius Dyckman Farm, which had been in the possession of Cornelius[3]. It is probable that Nicholas had been farming there for a few years previously as he is listed with his mother and his brother Dirk in the Bouwery Division of the Outward in the 1730 Assessment Roll for New York City. His brother Cornelius was not listed. He was assessed £5, the smallest Dyckman assessment.[6]

We know nothing of Nicholas' involvement in church or community affairs. He and his family lived in his parents' house on what is now 10th Avenue and 70th Street, farmed the land, and raised cattle and horses. When his father first purchased the farm, only a small portion was cleared, but by the mid-eighteenth century much more of Nicholas' ninety-four acres was arrable.

Nicholas Dikeman made his will 29 May 1758 and it was proved in September of the same year. It was a lengthy and involved document with the following provisions:

> All real and personal estate to be sold by the executors, who will sell "with all convenient speed all stock of cattle and horses and utensils of husbandry."

Beloved wife Annake a yearly sum of £40.

Half to be split in seven parts:

to daughter Rachel, the wife of John Harsen

to daughter Jannetie, the wife of Garret Cozine

to daughter Maritie, the wife of Peter Van der Gun "to be paid to her by my said executors upon and immediately following after the Decease of her said Husband." She to have the income in the meantime, and if she dies before her husband, it to go to her children, or if no children living, then to the testator's surviving children.

to daughter Annake, to be paid on day of marriage

to daughter Wyntie, to be paid on day of marriage

to daughter Cornelia, to be paid on day of marriage

The other half (and the seventh seventh) to be put out at interest, executors to pay the interest "to my son John from time to time," the principal to be paid after his decease to his children, and if he should die without issue then to such of his daughters as shall survive him.

"I have to this my last will and testament set my mark (having never been able to write my name)."[7]

Nicholas named as his executors his sons-in-law, Garret Czine and John Harsen (who was also his nephew, son of his sister Cornelia[3]). Cozine and Harsen apparently wanted to buy the farm but thought it unseemly as the executors — so they sold it to Jacob Harsen, John's brother. Then they each bought half, the southerly half going to Cozine and the northerly half to John Harsen. Later most of the farm would come together again when the daughter of Cozine married the son of Harsen!

Children (Dikeman), all named in father's will:

+41. i. RACHEL[4], b. 23 Feb 1720[8]
+42. ii. JAN[4], b. ca. 1722
+43. iii. MARITIE[4], b. ca. 1724[9]
+44. iv. JANNETJE[4], bp. 8 Dec. 1725[10]
+45. v. ANNEKE[4], bp. 3 Nov. 1731[11]
+46. vi. WYNTJE[4], bp. 16 Jul 1735[12]
+47. vii. CORNELIA[4], bp. 18 Jul 1740[13]

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[1]Riker, *Harlem*, p. 545. *BDC*, 207.

[2]Will dates.

[3]*MDC*, 125.

[4]*Ibid.*

Andrew J. Provost, *Early Settlers of Bushwick*, v. 3, pp. 5, 6. Annake's parents married in September 1693. The 1698 census showed they had 2 children, a son baptized 1697 and the other not identified (but must have been Annake).

[5]Stokes, *Iconography*, v. 6, p. 77.

[6]*NYG&BR*, 1730 Assessment Roll.

[7]New York Wills L. 21, p. 93. Original in the Historic Documents Collection, Queens College, Flushing, New York.

[8]Mott, *New York*, p. 128.

[9]Rachel, Jan and Maritie probably were baptized in or near Bushwick, home of their mother's parents. Records for this period are lost.

[10]*BDC*, 180.

[11]*BDC*, 2:16.

[12]*BDC*, 2:43.

[13]*BDC*, 2:80.

15. GEERTJE[3] DYCKMAN, daughter of Cornelis[2] and Jannetje (Claessen) Dyckman, was born at Canastigione (now Niskayuna), Albany County, New York, in 1687, baptized 18 July 1694 at the Reformed Dutch Church, New York City,[1] died at New York City 25 September 1745,[2] married there at the Reformed Dutch Church 17 June 1721 Derick Vander Haan.[3]

Geertie was born before the Massacre of 1690, at which time her father took the family to Bergen County, New Jersey, for a time before settling in New York City. Here Geertje married, had three children, and lived the rest of her life. She died in 1745 at the age of about fifty-eight.

Children (Vander Haan):

i. ELIZABETH[4], bp. 23 May 1723, sponsors: Jac Ten Eyck and Jannetje Vander Grist, m. 28 Jul 1744 Alexander Forbes.[4]
ii. CORNELIS[4], bp. 1727, no further record, prob. d.y.
iii. DIRK[4], bp. 8 Oct 1729, sponsors: Richard Rhee and Geertje Dyckman, m. 19 Apr 1752 Martha Gerbrands,[5]

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[1]*BDC*, 223.

[2]*DDC*, 201.

[3]*MDC*, 134.

[4]*BDC*, 442. *MDC*, 172.

[5]*BDC*, 494. *MDC*, 185.

16. ELIZABETH[3] DYCKMAN, daughter of Cornelis[2] and Jannetje (Claessen) Dyckman, was born at Bloomingdale, baptized at New York City, 7 September 1701,[1] married there 27 July 1722 Johannes Sprong,[2] son of Janse/Gerrett and Anneke (Coevert) Sprong, baptized 27 November 1692.[3]

Children (Sprong), possibly 3:

i. GERRET[4], bp. New Utrecht Reformed Dutch Church 17 Nov 1719.[4]
ii. CORNELIUS[4], b. 1723,[5] m. Margerita Schans at Schodack, Rensselaer Co., NY, 24 Mar 1754.[6]
iii. ELIZABETH[4], bp. St. George's Episcopal Church, Hempstead, Nassau Co., NY, 20 May 1731,[7]

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[1]*CLDS Records, IGI*, NY, 1981, I-18. "New York Reformed Dutch Church."

[2]*Ibid.* "New Amsterdam."

[3]Assessment Roll of Brooklyn 1693, and Census of 1698.

[4]*NYG&BR*, v. 112, p. 132. Conflict between marriage and baptism dates may indicate that Johannes Sprong married twice and Elizabeth Dyckman was not the mother of Gerret. *CLDS IGI*, NY, 1984, Q-01 lists parents as Jan. Sprongh and Elis.

[5]Bible record of J. Henry Sprong, Hornell, NY, cited by Howard Griffeth Burdge in family records at CLDS Library. Cornelius could have been named for Elizabeth's father; also he named two sons John and his second daughter Elizabeth — a strong indication that his parents were Johannes and Elizabeth (Dyckman) Sprong.

[6]*CLDS Records, IGI*, NY, 1984, 0-01

[7]*Ibid*, P-01. Mother not listed, father listed as John.

17. MARYKE[3] DYCKMAN, daughter of Johannes[2] and Jannetje (Viele) Dyckman, was born about 1688 at the Aal Plaats (Eel Place) near Schenectady, New York, died after 1766,[1] married at Albany about 1707 Lourens Knickerbocker, son of Harman and Lysbet (Bogaert) Knickerbocker, baptized 1 January 1686,[2] died after 1766.

It is interesting to note that in all records with her husband, only her first name is listed, and then under a variety of spellings — Maryke, Maritje, Marike, Marytje and Mariken. Finally, on 5 October 1786, when she and her husband are received into membership of the Dutch Reformed Church at Red Hook, she is listed as Maryke Dyk,[3] a form of the surname used in reference to her father also in several records. Further proof of her parentage is given in her father's will which names his daughter Marica, wife of Lawrence Knickerbocker.

The parents of Maryke and Lawrence were neighbors when enumerated in the 1714 census of Dutchess County. Lawrence Knickerbocker served in the militia, eventually becoming a captain. In 1735 he was a Justice of the Peace for Dutchess County. He was a large landowner, having received land from his father, more later from his mother and acquiring property south of Livingston Manor.[4] Lawrence and his father-in-law purchased acreage in 1720 in northwestern Connecticut which later became the town of Salisbury.

Children (Knickerbocker), order unknown:[5]

i. JOHN[4], b. 1710, m. (1) Jacomyntje Freer, m. (2) Jemima Owen at Sharon, CT, 22 Feb 1751, d. 10 Nov 1786
ii. HARMEN[4], b. 1712, m. (1) Catrina Dutcher, m. (2) Rebecca Wendelair, d. 19 Aug 1805
iii. BENJAMIN[4], m. Aletteka Halenbeck
iv. ELIZABETH[4], m. Gabriel Dutcher, d. 23 Apr 1793
v. PIETER[4], m. 17 Sep 1742 Marjerie Ben (Bain)
vi. CORNELIUS[4], m. Eleanora Ben (Bain)
vii. JANNETJE[4], b. 5 Nov 1721, d. 18 Mar 1799, m. 27 Dec 1743 Silas Beldin
viii. MARRITJEN[4], bp. as "----TJE" (dau.) 17 Oct 1724 at Linlithgo Reformed Church, m. 24 May 1748 Ruliff White at Salisbury, CT
ix. CATHERINE[4], bp. 19 Oct 1731 at Germantown Reformed Church, m. 17 Sep 1762 William Van Alstyne

[1]*NYG&BR*, v. 39, p. 36.

[2]*Ibid*, v. 116, p. 214.

[3]*Ibid*, v. 39, p. 36.

[4]Edmund Platt, *History of Poughkeepsie, New York*, pp. 24, 25.
Edward M. Smith, *History of Rhinebeck, New York, p. 80.*
[5]*NYG&BR*, v. 39, pp. 36, 37. Family Record of Diane Martin, 1614 Wendy Lane, Madison, WI 53716. Family Record of Muriel A. Horner, 8149 Westwood Hills Dr., St. Louis Park, MN 55426.

18. JOHANNES[3] DYCKMAN, son of Johannes[2] and Jannetje (Viele) Dyckman, was baptized 11 May 1690 in the Albany Reformed Dutch Church as son of Johannes Dyckman, being presented by Folkje Barents,[1] died after 1767,[2] married Engeltje ( ) before 1714.[3]

"Johannis Dyckman Junjor" appears on the Dutchess County census of 1714, with one male 16-60, one female 16-60, and one female under 16. These statistics suggest that Johannes had been married for a year or two at the time and had the first of several daughters.[4] On 15 December of the same year he appears with his father on a list of debtors in the Manor of Livingston.[5]

He was a drummer in his father's militia company when it was mustered at the Manor House on 30 November 1715.[6] His name appears on the debtor lists of the Manor in 1716, 1718 and 1726.[7]

Johannes and Engeltje raised a large family. Several of the children were baptized at the Linlithgo Reformed Dutch Church; others were baptized in other churches in the surrounding area. It is interesting to note that Engeltje's maiden name is not listed in any of the baptismal records and none of her children named a child for her, as was the Dutch custom.

Johannes is named in his father's will in 1737 to inherit the estate equally with his sister, Maryke Knickerbocker, following their mother's life tenure. For many years after 1737 Johannes and Engeltje appear in records only at baptisms.

In the Livingston Account Book for 1767 Johannes is listed as paying "48 wheat" in rent. The book begins in 1767 and apparently there is no comparable book for preceding years.[8]

In about the same year he testified in connection with a boundary dispute between the Manor and Claverack. An affidavit giving his age as 79 or 80 stated that "he has from his infancy lived in the Manor of Livingston. That he traded with the Indians many years. That he perfectly understands their language. That the word "Wawanaquasick" means offering place. That all stone heaps made by Indians are called by that name."[9] If Johannes was 79 or 80 at this time, the date of the affidavit would be 1767 but the date is in doubt. No further record was found.

Children (Dyckman), order unknown:[10]

+48. i. JANNETJE[4], b. ca. 1713
49. ii. DEBORA[4], b. ca. 1715, sponsor at bps. 1740, 1756
50. iii. JOHANNES[4], b. ca. 1715, d.y. ?, to Litchfield Co., CT?
+51. iv. MARGRIETA[4], b. ca. 1717
+52. v. SUSTER[4], b. ca. 1720
+53. vi. MARYKE[4], bp. as "---yke" 17 Oct 1724[11]

+54. vii. HILLETJE[4], bp. 21 May 1727[12]
+55. viii. CORNELIS[4], b. ca. 1730
+56. ix. PIETER[4], b. ca. 1732
+57. x. NICHOLAS[4], bp. 28 Apr 1734[13]
+58. xi. JACOB[4], bp. 19 Apr 1738[14]

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[1]*RDC Records, Albany*, v. 1, p. 50.
[2]Kelly, *Settlers*, v. 3, pt. 1, p. 12.
[3]O'Callaghan, *Lists*, p. 17.
[4]*Ibid.*
[5]Kelly, *Settlers*, v. 3, pt. 1, p. 12.
[6]*Ibid*, p. 18.
[7]*Ibid*, p. 12.
[8]*Ibid*, p. 23.
[9]*Ibid*, p. 20.
[10]Baptismal records were found for some, but not all, of the children. The children assigned to this couple appear in church records later as sponsors for each other's children, or with Johannes and Engletje as sponsors of their children.
[11]Kelly's Transcript of Linlithgo Dutch Reformed Church Baptism, 25. Hereafter, Kelly, *Linlithgo Church.*
[12]*Ibid*, 62.
[13]Kelly's Transcript of Reformed Church of Germantown Baptisms. Hereafter, Kelly, *Germantown Church.*
[14]*NYG&BR*, v. 82, p. 163.

THE FOURTH GENERATION
LOYALIST OR PATRIOT?

The French and English eventually had to go to war for the control of North America. There had been small skirmishes for years but in 1754 sides were chosen and the skirmishes became a war. Most of the Indians sided with the French but the English had a numerical advantage. However, the English were divided and disorganized and stumbled from one defeat to another. There was fighting in Pennsylvania, Virginia, New York and Canada and the conflict spread to Europe in 1756. It was several years before the English finally turned the tide and still more bloody years before peace was restored. Under the terms of the Treaty of Paris in 1763 France relinquished all claim to North America except two small islands in the St. Lawrence River and New Orleans. England took over Canada and the eastern half of the Mississippi Valley, and Spain received control of the area west of the great river. By the treaty terms some French islands and colonies in Africa were returned by the English. Spain got back Cuba and the Philippines so both France and Spain remained important colonial powers.

It is no wonder that the colonists in America celebrated the victory, praised the king, and felt that their future prosperity and peaceful expansion was assured for generations! But the great war had cost millions of pounds and England was heavily in debt. Now the cost of governing an extended empire loomed large.

The colonies in America were as diverse as could be imagined — townships, manors, plantations, small farms, expanding trade in a variety of products along the coast. In 1760 there were large settlements along the coast from Maine to the Carolinas and some expansion had taken place along the rivers away from the coast. Now rival land companies contested for charters to new lands.

The attempts by the English government to deal with these intricate colonial problems were less than decisive. Even the best-educated Englishmen knew little or nothing of American conditions and considered colonials to be uncouth and inferior. For years the English Parliament had not attempted to raise revenue in the American colonies. As imperial controls were tightened and tariffs placed on imports such as sugar, coffee, wines, iron, raw silk and molasses in 1764, resentment began to rise in the colonies. Protests in the town meetings and assemblies of the various colonies about taxation without representation were troubling to many. At this point, no one seems to have raised any questions regarding loyalty to the Crown.

Then came the Stamp Act of 1765 and the reverberations were heard throughout the colonies. As the king's subjects struggled with questions of loyalty, tumult, rights, tyranny, rebellion and freedom, so did the Dikeman families feel the stress of the times. At first there were simply differences of opinion as to whether the difficulties with the king's policies

could be settled by discussion with the representatives of the British government. As the situation worsened, sharp divisions developed among neighbors and within individual families. How personal these differences were is well illustrated by the story that at the battle of White Plains in October, 1776, under a flag of truce, two officers of the opposing sides met in an open field and engaged in earnest conversation. The sturdy young Loyalist knew well the man with whom he spoke, for the Patriot representative was his father-in-law! Some Dikemans became Patriots, some chose the Loyalist cause and some tried not to make a decision.

Patriots in and around New York City moved their families to safety in nearby Connecticut or upstate New York. Loyalists in Connecticut fled to New York City, neighboring New Jersey and Long Island where there were large numbers of inhabitants loyal to the king. William Edgar Grumman described the treatment of the Loyalists in Redding, Connecticut, in this way.

> "the tories were mobbed, plundered, intimidated, tarred and feathered, carted about the public streets as a public spectacle. Such acts, though indefensible are inseparable from the conditions accompanying a great popular upheaval . . . Here, as elsewhere, were the elements necessary . . . (for disorder) . . . the firm loyalist, the inflexible patriot, the lawless character."[1]

In addition to the major battles in the region, there were almost constant raids, skirmishes and brutal attacks by each faction against the other.

Events of the American Revolution are well documented from the perspective of major battles and the movements of larger bodies of troops, both Loyalist and Patriot. A great many of the battles took place in Connecticut, New York and New Jersey, places where Dikemans are known to have been living. Dikemans served in the Continental Army, some in New York and Connecticut regimental units and still others in units of the state militia. Enlistments varied from a few weeks or months to the duration of the war.

Family and National Archives records of military service and pension affidavits identify units in which one or more Dikemans served: New York Militia, 1st New York Regiment; 2nd Regiment; New York Continentals; 2nd and 5th Regiments of the "Connecticut Line" and the Connecticut Militia. As a result, Dikemans were in such battles as Long Island, White Plains and Fort Washington in New York and the New Jersey battles during 1776, Tryon's attack of Norwalk and Danbury, Connecticut, Burgoyne's defeat at Saratoga, the battles around Philadelphia and the painful winter encampment at Valley Forge in 1777-78. Later battles at Monmouth, New Jersey, Fishkill and Stony Point, New York, and eventually the decisive battle in Yorktown all involved Dikemans.

Few stories of the exploits of individuals have survived over the years. Some are worth mentioning.

A Cornelius served in Bradley's Battalion, Wadsworth's Brigade in 1776, and was involved in the difficult defeats during Howe's attack of New York and the surrounding areas. Although he was never listed as a

prisoner, Cornelius may well have been among those garrisoned at Fort Washington when it was captured on 16 November 1776. He died on 11 January 1777.[2]

Jonathan of Ridgefield enlisted in the 5th Regiment "Connecticut Line" on 1 July 1777, served later in the 2nd Regiment and was not discharged until June 1783 from Captain St. John's Light Infantry Company in camp at West Point when the 2nd Regiment was disbanded. He had the distinction among Dikemans of having "marched southward in 1781 under the Marquis de Lafayette." Perhaps this means that he was at the defeat of Cornwallis at Yorktown.[3]

Probably the shortest (and among the saddest) record of Dikeman service was that of Stephen[5] (Cornelius[4], Johannes/John[3], Cornelis[2]) who enlisted in Lacey's Company of the 5th Regiment on 5 February 1777 and died a month later on 9 March.[4]

Eliphalet enlisted in the Connecticut Militia 1 June 1779 and served a month at Horseneck (Greenwich) guarding the lines. Two weeks later he was at the guardhouse near Sherwood Bridge, having stood guard all night. Shortly after daybreak the house was surrounded by a company of British Light Horse who demanded surrender. When the guard fled in different directions, four were killed. Eliphalet was taken prisoner. The buckles were taken from his shoes, the sleeve buttons from his wrists and the handkerchief from his neck. He was taken to the infamous Sugar House Prison, in New York and imprisoned for three months. He was removed to near Kings Bridge (NYC) and on 1 June 1780 was paroled by General Beckwith, a Hessian, who had been boarding in the home of Eliphalet's uncle in New York City![5]

Levi served a portion of each year consecutively from 1775 to 1780. He entered service in Redding in June 1775 under Captain Stephen Betts and Colonel Webb and served six months in Boston. In the fall of 1776 he enlisted under Captain Solomon Reed and Colonel John Mead, marched to Horseneck and served for three months. In the spring of 1777 he was drafted into the Redding Company of Captain John Gray and served three months at the British lines in New York. The year 1778 found him again joining, this time in the Redding Company of Captain Micajah Starr, and serving six months at Fishkill, New York. In October 1779 he enlisted in Danbury as a teamster under Captain David Bouten and served again at Fishkill. Finally he removed to Norwalk in 1780, entering service under Captain Eliphalet Lockwood and served until the close of the war, guarding the coastline.[6]

Frederick enlisted at Norwalk for one year in January 1776, Connecticut Line of the Continental Army. He was in the defeat at Long Island, in the action at Harlem Heights, New York, Trenton, New Jersey, and White Plains, New York, where he was wounded in the right leg. A month later he was injured by the fall of a plank which caused a breach. He was discharged at the end of the year. Because of his wounds, when he enlisted again in March 1777, he was stationed with others to guard Danbury.[7]

There is even a Dikeman spouse, Esther (Scribner) Dikeman, wife of Hezekiah[6] (John[5], Cornelis[4], Johannes[3], Cornelis[2]), who has been

recognized by the Daughters of the American Revolution, listing her in their Patriot Index for service she rendered as a messenger behind enemy lines. An affidavit, filed by her granddaughter states:

> "Esther Scribner, when a girl, was sent for reinforcements, she was dressed in a red broadcloth coat, split up the back for horseback riding. It had a double cape, we think she was dressed to look like a British soldier as she had to go through the British lines. She was chased by a British soldier, he thought it would be very easy to catch her as she came near a stream unfordable. She had taught her horse to swim streams, she went safely over. The British swore stuttering. The reinforcements were brought. The British were driven back to their ships. This happened when Esther Scribner was 17 in 1780."[8]

Others who served, but about whom less is known are: Two Daniels (father and son), John, Captain Joseph and his three sons, Benjamin, Hezekiah and Joseph, Richard (Dirk) who was a Matross Gunner, William, and Hezekiah, a brother of Eliphalet, referred to earlier.

Three known Loyalists were Cornelius of the New York City branch, living then in New Jersey, Josiah of Long Island and another Cornelius of the Connecticut branch, who was the father of Stephen listed above as having died in service of the Patriots.

Strange as it might seem, there are many of today's Dikemans who are direct descendants of both a Patriot and a Loyalist.

After the American Revolution three interrelated concerns were uppermost in the minds of the inhabitants of the new nation: restoring buildings and relationships, developing a framework for self-government, and joining the westward expansion. Prior to the war small groups of settlers had already moved into Vermont, Tennessee and the Ohio River Valley from the Mohawk River Valley of New York. Land Grant Ordinances were passed which provided for townships, for the auction of land and for a system of government leading to statehood.

Dikemans joined the trek northward and westward, and by the early nineteenth century there were Connecticut Dikemans in Massachusetts, Vermont, western New York and Ohio. Some New York City Dikemans had spread to Long Island, to several upstate New York communities, and into New Jersey and Pennsylvania. While a few of the descendants of Johannes[2] moved into western New York and northern Connecticut, most of the clan remained a close-knit group around Albany (but they certainly enjoyed moving from church to church!)

When the United States Census was taken in 1790, the Union consisted of twelve states (Rhode Island being admitted later that year). Philadelphia was the Capitol of the United States. Washington, not yet named, was known as Federal City and none of the government buildings had been started. Beyond New York and Pennsylvania to the Mississippi River, the western boundary of the United States, stretched the Northwest Territory. Transportation was entirely by horseback, stage or private coach; a trip of two hundred fifty miles over an established road could take eight to ten days under favorable conditions!

Only a few historical events of the early nineteenth century affected the

Dikemans directly. The Louisiana Purchase and the Lewis and Clark Expeditions early in the century soon opened the far west for Dikemans and others later in the century. The first steamboat run in 1807 was between New York City and Albany. In 1825 the Erie Canal was opened from the Hudson River to Lake Erie, making possible a little later, the great transportation system between the East Coast and the Mississippi Valley. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad began operation and soon thereafter the National Road (later U.S. 40) opened between Maryland and Illinois. Another event, not related to transportation, was important to a few Dikemans; in 1827 all slaves in New York State were freed.

The United States Census Records of 1800 through 1840, while not giving the names of family members which genealogists need, do give us important information. We learn the name, approximate age and residence of the head of the family; the sex and approximate age of other occupants of the household; and something about the occupation of the adults. In 1840 in six upstate New York counties, for instance, five Dikemans were engaged in trades or manufacturing, four in commerce and twenty-one in agriculture. Farming has been the occupation of many Dikemans, from the earliest days by necessity to the present by choice.

By 1850 Dikemans were farmers, teachers, carpenters, ropemakers, almshouse keepers, wheelwrights, dry goods merchants, ministers, judges, jewelers, fishermen, sailors, lawyers, carriage makers, clerks, professional soldiers, cattlemen, miners, accountants, grocers — to name some of the known occupations.

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[1]William Edgar Grumman, *The Revolutionary Soldiers of Redding, Connecticut*, (Hartford Press, 1904), p. 13.

[2]*Record Of Service Of Connecticut Men In The War Of The Revolution, War Of 1812, Mexican War*, (Hartford: Case, Lockwood and Brainard Co., 1889). Hereafter, *Service, Revolution*. National Archives, Soldiers Files.

[3]*Ibid.*

[4]Soldiers Files, #5055.

[5]Pension Files, #W25542.

[6]*Ibid*, #W24857.

[7]*Ibid*, #S39447.

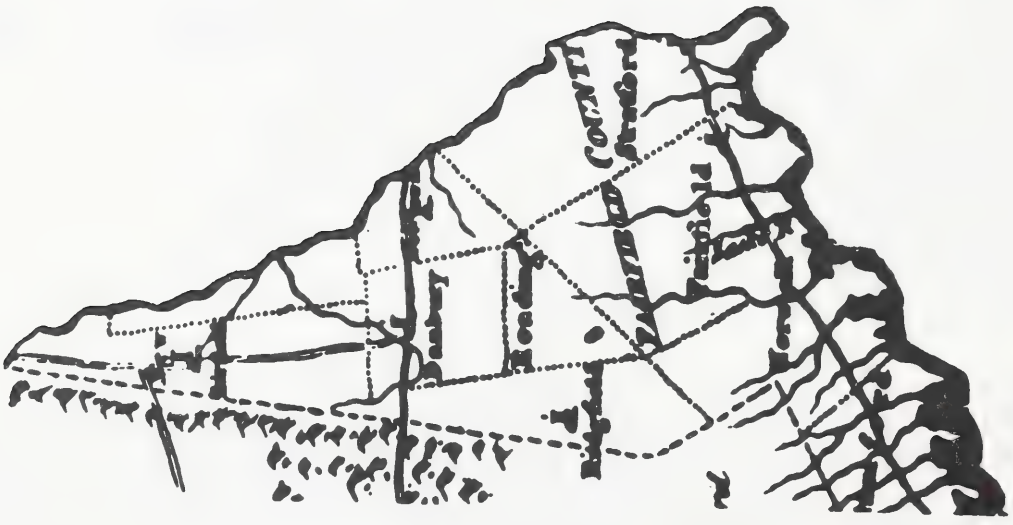
[8]DAR Affidavit, copy in possession of compiler.

21. CORNELIS[4] DYCKMAN, son of Johannes[3] (Cornelis[2]) and Rachel (de Vaux) Dyckman, was baptized in the New York Reformed Dutch Church 12 February 1707 with Cornelis and Cornelia Dyckman as sponsors,[1] died at Norwalk, Connecticut, 9 May 1783,[2] married about 1727 Mary ( ), probably Bagley.[3]

As a child Cornelis lived in New York City; Hackensack, New Jersey; and later Rye, New York. By June 1726 he was in Norwalk, Connecticut, where he purchased 5 acres of land on the west side of Chestnut Hill.[4]

Cornelius, as he was now called, made two other purchases of land at Chestnut Hill in 1727 and 1728. He probably married about this time. Un-

FAIRFIELD
STRATFORD
SHELTON
MONROE
TRUMBULL
BRIDGEPORT
EASTON
FAIRFIELD
WESTPORT
NORWALK
DARIEN
NEW CANAAN
WILTON
WESTON
REDDING
RIDGEFIELD
DANBURY
BETHEL
NEW TOWN
BROOKFIELD
NEW FAIRFIELD
SHERMAN
STAMFORD
GREENWICH


LONG ISLAND

published sources give his wife's name as Mary Bagley,[5] but no proof of this was found.

Cornelius Dikeman owned several pieces of property in Norwalk in addition to his land at Chestnut Hill. In 1735, with Justin St. John, he acquired land at Rattlesnake Rocks (near the Saugatuck River).[6] He continued to purchase land with St. John. By 1740 he owned 75 acres on the east side of the West Branch of the Saugatuck.[7] Some of this land may have extended into the towns of Weston and Westport which were formed later from Norwalk and Fairfield.

Six known children, who survived to adulthood, were born to Cornelius and Mary Dikeman. No record of their baptisms was found but they are named later in the will of Cornelius.

In 1742 he is listed on the membership roll of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Norwalk, some distance from his home in the Wilton section of town. His is the principal name on the Norfield Petition, dated October 1756, which asked the General Assembly of Connecticut to allow residents of the Norfield section of Fairfield and the Wilton section of Norwalk to withdraw from the Green's Farms and Greenfield Societies and establish the Norfield Society. In May 1757 the Norfield Society was established and that part of Fairfield would eventually become Weston. The boundaries of the Norfield Society were different from the boundaries of the town of Weston.[8]

Because of this it is unclear whether Cornelius Dikeman ever lived in Fairfield, although it is known that he owned land there. His son Stephen sold land in Fairfield bounded by land of his father in 1758.[9]

Cornelius served in the French and Indian War from 4 April to 1 September 1758. In 1759 he was on the list of the Third Regiment but did not serve with it.[10]

As the anti-English sentiment began to grow during the late 1760's, Cornelius chose to remain loyal to the English Crown. This was a difficult period in Fairfield County, Connecticut, because it became necessary for the younger men to choose sides and many families had members on both sides of the conflict. Such was the case in this Dikeman family. Cornelius' son Stephen died in combat on the Patriot side; his grandsons served both the Patriot and the Loyalist causes.

On 6 August 1776 Cornelius was cited by Norwalk's Committee on Safety as unfriendly to the Patriot cause.[11]

> "Whereas Cornelius Dykeman of Norwalk has been complained of to the Committee, endeavoring to depreciate the Continental Currency, the Committee gave the said Dykeman the usual notice of six days previous to their meeting this day to answer the charge, but the said Dykeman did not appear, whereupon this Committee proceeded to examine the evidence by whom it appeared that the said Dyckman openly in concourse of people declared and offered to give $100 in Continental currency for $90 in silver. This he did repeatedly in the course of his conversation and at different times, adding reproachful reflections on the institution of Committees of Observation. Whereupon the Committee considering the high importance of supporting the credit of the Continental currency by which the expenses of our military operations are in a great measure defrayed,

are of the opinion that the said Dykeman did it with a design to depreciate the said currency and thereby injure the cause of liberty and oppose and counteract the operations of the United States in the support of their invaded rights.

Therefor, this Committee resolve, that it is evident to them that the said Dykeman is an open and malicious enemy to the proceedings of the United States in the noble stand they have made in defending their rights and repelling their enemies; and as such, they publish him, requesting all persons to refrain in all dealings and intercourse with said Dyckman.

attest

Thaddeus Betts, clerk."

From 1767 to 1773 Cornelius conveyed much of his land to his children, probably to conserve his holdings. In 1767 he conveyed Fairfield land to his son John. In 1769 he conveyed Fairfield land to his daughter Mary, wife of Jabez Canfield, and her children. His daughter Rachel, wife of Hezekiah Lyon, and her eldest male heir received some of his Fairfield land in 1770. In the same year Cornelius conveyed Fairfield land to his daughter Ann, wife of Thomas Squire.[12]

Norwalk land records show the transfer by Cornelius of 4½ acres of salt marsh at Canfield's Island 16 April 1771 to his son John. In 1772 Rachel received Norwalk land which would go, after her death, to her second son Levi Lyon. Also in 1772 John received a parcel of Norwalk land. In 1773 Cornelius conveyed to his son Daniel Bears and wife Abigail land in Norwalk. Nine years later he conveyed Norwalk land to his grandson John[6] Dikeman, Jr.

Cornelius made his will 6 May 1783 and signed it "C.D." in a tremulous hand. He died three days later. The will was probated in Norwalk 4 August 1783.[13] The inventory of his estate was made 23 June 1783.[14] It is interesting to note that the value of the estate was £89 s4 p4 "hard money" and $2300 in Continental money. Among the items listed in the inventory were "a Grate Bible; one old beaver hatt; one flanel strait-bodied coat; several jackets; blew plush briches; flannel briches; linnen briches; blew yarn stockings; one pair of new shoes; one pair of old shoes and a pair of old boots; one pair of striped trowsers; one pair of plain trowsers; two plain linnen shirts; a rone horse; a sorrell mare; a cow; a two-year old brown heifer; one year-old heifer; two milch cows; a feather bed, bolster and pillow; three bedsteds and cord; a desk; two chests with draws; one plain chest; one pair of oxen; a round table and two small round tables; a square table, one large puter basone; one quart puter pot; one case and eleven bottles; one tin collinder; a black tin teapott; one copper tea kittle; a candlestick; four knives and four forks."

After the usual introductory statements, the terms of Cornelius' will are:

"I Give and Bequeath unto my well beloved wife the Use and Improvement of all my household furniture of what nature or kind whatever during the term of her Natural Life. Except my desk and case of bottles which I give to my Grandson John Dikeman and my will further is that my son John Dikeman shall have my Great Bible after my wife's dec. — and my will further is that my Daughter

Rachel shall have my ---- ---- after my wife's dec. over and above What I give to my Daughter in General and ---- ---- flat Irons. My will further is that my Great Bible shall decend to my Grandson John Dikeman after the death of my son John Dikeman and that my Grand Son John Dikeman shall have all my wearing Apparel for his own forever.

I give and bequeath unto my Daughter Mary Canfield thirty pounds Lawfull money.

I give and Bequeath unto the Eldest son of my son Stephen Dikeman dec'd five pounds Lawfull Money to be paid by my executor within one year after my dec.

I give and bequeath unto my four Daughters viz. Ann Mary Abigail and Rachel, or their Heirs, the Heirs of them only being of female kind — all ye household furniture which I have given to my beloved wife during her Natural Life to be Eaquilly divided into four parts vix. to Each Daughter one forth part after my wife's dec. — Except what I have given heretofor.

I give and bequeath unto my well-beloved wife one Cow to be her own forever.

I Give and bequeath all ye Residue and Remainder of my Estate both Real and Personal to my Children now living viz. to my son John Dikeman Mary ye wife of Jabez Canfield Abigal ye wife of Daniel Beers and Rachel ye wife of Hezekiah Lyon to be Eaquilly Divided between them after my Dec.

I do hereby Constitute and appoint my Grandson John Dikeman Junior to be Executor of this my last Will and Testament."

Children (Dikeman), order unknown, all named in father's will:

+59. i. ANN[5], b. ca. 1728
+60. ii. JOHN[5], b. ca. 1730
+61. iii. STEPHEN[5], b. ca. 1733
+62. iv. MARY[5], b. ca. 1735
+63. v. ABIGAIL[5], b. ca. 1738
+64. vi. RACHEL[5], b. ca. 1740

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[1]*BDC*, 321.

[2]G. Evans Hubbard, unpublished genealogies of Wilton families, Wilton Historical Society Collection, Public Library, Wilton, CT. Hereafter Hubbard, *Wilton Genealogies*.

[3]The name Mary Bagley is given by several Fairfield County authors but with no documentation. Donald Lines Jacobus, *History and Genealogy of the Families of Old Fairfield* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, Inc., 1930-1932, Repr. 1976), v. 1, p. 22, gives an account of a John Bagley family in Fairfield, CT, which includes a daughter Mary, bp. 3 Jul 1707. This book will be referred to hereafter as Jacobus, *Old Fairfield*.

[4]Norwalk, CT, Land Records, v. 6, p. 98.

[5]Hubbard, *Wilton Genealogies*.

Card, *Dikemans*.

[6]Norwalk, CT, Land Records, v. 8, pp. 281, 310.

[7]*Ibid*, v. 8, p. 519.

[8]Thomas J. Farnham, *Weston, The Forging of a Connecticut Town* (Canaan, NH: Phoenix Publishing, 1979), p. 53.

[9]Jacobus, *Old Fairfield*, v. 2, p. 289.

[10]"Rolls of Connecticut Men in the French-Indian War, 1755-62," *Collections of the Connecticut Historical Society*, 1905, v. 10, pp. 82, 159.
[11]Photocopy of p. 12a with notation "Adjutant General's Office, Hartford, CT, 1889."
[12]Jacobus, *Old Fairfield*, v. 2, p. 290.
[13]Fairfield County, CT, Probate Records on film at the State Library, Hartford, CT.
[14]*Ibid.*

22. HESTER[4] DYCKMAN, daughter of Johannes[3] (Cornelis[2]) and Rachel (de Vaux) Dyckman, was baptized in the Reformed Dutch Church at Hackensack, New Jersey, 23 May 1709 with David and Marytie Ackerman as sponsors,[1] died after 16 Oct 1751,[2] married Jan Peek.[3]

It is probable that Jan Peek was the son of Catalena/Cathlyntie Van Huyse, born before her marriage to Hester's uncle, Joris Dyckman. A Cathlyntie Dykman was a sponsor at the baptism of Jan and Hester's first child. Nothing further has been found on this family. The gap in dates between the baptism of Rachel and that of Andries has not been accounted for.

Children (Peek):

i. JAN[5], bp. 14 Jan 1732[4]
ii. CORNELIUS[5], bp. 3 Nov. 1734[5]
iii. ABRAHAM[5], bp. 15 Apr 1736[6]
iv. RACHEL[5], bp. 16 Jul 1738[7]
v. ANDRIES[5], bp. 4 May 1749[8]
vi. ARIEN[5], bp. 4 Apr 1750[9]
vii. HESTER[5], bp. 16 Oct 1751[10]

[1]Coll., HSNY, *Hackensack*, v. 1, pt. 1, p. 96.
[2]Date of baptism of last child.
[3]Called Jan or Johannes at children's baptisms.
[4]*BDC*, 2:24, sponsors: Thomas Ellin and Cathlyntie Dykman.
[5]Coll., HSNY, *Hackensack*, v. 1, pt. 2, p. 78, sponsors: Benjamin Demarest and wife.
[6]*Ibid*, v. 1, pt. 1, p. 171, sponsors: Gerridt Leidekker and wife.
[7]*Ibid*, v. 1, pt. 1, p. 177, sponsors: Reik Leidekker and wife.
[8]*BDC*, 2:151, sponsors: Andries Thomson and wife
[9]*BDC*, 2:158, sponsors: Arien Brinckerhoff and wife.
[10]*BDC*, 2:171, sponsors: D. Ammerman, Elizabeth Wan (Gendin), wife of Cornelius.

23. FREDERICK[4] DYCKMAN, son of Johannes[3] (Cornelis[2]) and Rachel (deVaux) Dyckman, was baptized in the Reformed Dutch Church at Hackensack, New Jersey, 17 June 1711 with David Ackerman, Jr., and wife Gerrebregt as sponsors,[1] died after 1762,[2] married Ann ( ) before 1744.[3]

Frederick's life and family are difficult to reconstruct because so many records essential to his story were lost or destroyed when General William Tryon and his troops raided and burned Fairfield, Norwalk and Danbury, Fairfield County, CT, in 1777 and 1779. What can be proved about his life and family will be presented first. Then several theories will be discussed.

Frederick's childhood was spent in Hackensack, New Jersey, where he was baptized, and in Rye, New York.[4] He was about fifteen when his father purchased land in 1726 in Norwalk, Connecticut.[5] Frederick was still in Norwalk 9 August 1735 when he sold land.[6] By 14 October 1737 he was living in Fairfield.[7] He was living in Redding 15 February 1743/4[8] (since Redding was part of Fairfield at that time this does not necessarily indicate another move).

Ann ( ) was the mother of at least three of his known children, Mary, Ann and Levi.[9] Nothing further is known about Ann ( ).

Proof has been found that another son of Frederick was Joseph, often assigned but not documented. By a deed at Fairfield in 1762 "for love, affection and good will" Frederick gave his "son Joseph one acre of land where his house stands."[10]

According to a Danbury deed 10 October 1797, Levi and Thaddeus Dikeman conveyed land at Hickock's Plain "that fell to us from our honored father Frederick, dec."[11] Until this deed was read, the father of Thaddeus had not been established.

Many questions remain. Was Ann ( ) Frederick's only wife, and mother of all his children? What was her surname? Did Frederick ever live in Danbury?

Since two children born before 1740 have now been identified, and Ann ( )'s known children were born in 1744, 1746 and 1750, it is possible that Ann was Frederick's second wife. It is also possible that she could be his only wife, and mother of all his children.

Two theories are advanced here for Ann's surname. Perhaps she was a Sturges. Her son Levi married Rebecca Lynes, son of Samuel and Mercy (Holly) Lynes. Levi and Rebecca named a son Sturges Lynes Dikeman (for his grandfathers, perhaps). Levi's son Samuel named a son Samuel Sturges. Another bit of circumstantial evidence is that there was a Thaddeus Sturges in Fairfield, who could have had a daughter Ann; Frederick named a son Thaddeus.

A correspondent makes a plausible case for Bagley as Ann's surname. John Bagley of Fairfield had Josiah, Mary and Ann. Josiah sold Fairfield land to Frederick's brother Cornelius, purported to have been married to Mary Bagley. Ann Bagley was born the same year as Frederick, 1711.

Evidence has been found that Frederick owned land in Danbury. He may have had rather extensive acreage there because Thaddeus sold two other pieces besides the one he and his brother Levi sold together. However, there is no evidence that Frederick ever lived in Danbury, although it is possible he moved there from Redding after 1762. He may have died in Danbury where many vital records were lost. There is no record of his death in Redding, where records survived. No will has been located.

Children (Dikeman):

+65. i. JOSEPH[5], b. ca. 1737[12]
+66. ii. THADDEUS[5], b. ca. 1739[13]

67. iii. MARY[5], bp. 3 Jun 1744[14]
68. iv. ANN[5], bp. 27 Nov 1746[15]
+69. v. LEVI[5], b. 13 Apr 1750[16]

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[1]Coll. HSNY, *Hackensack*, v. 1, pt. 1, p. 100.
[2]Date of last recorded deed.
[3]Ann's first known child, bp. 3 Jun 1744 at Redding.
[4]His father lived in Rye in 1713-15. Deedbook of Greenwich, CT, v. 2, pp. 174, 175. CLDS Film #0004313.
[5]Norwalk, CT Land Records, v. 6, p. 104.
[6]*Ibid*, v. 8, p. 13
[7]*Ibid*, v. 8, p. 195.
[8]*Ibid*, v. 9, p. 317.
[9]Todd, *Redding*, pp. 202, 203.
[10]Fairfield, CT, Deeds, v. 14, p. 241, cited in the records of Rosalie F. Bailey at the NYG&BS.
[11]Danbury, CT, Deeds, v. 3, p. 408.
[12]Fairfield, CT, Deeds, v. 14, p. 241.
[13]Danbury, CT, Deeds, v. 3, p. 408.
[14]Todd, *Redding*, p. 202.
[15]*Ibid*, p. 203.
[16]Hubbard, *Wilton Genealogies.*

24. RACHEL[4] DYCKMAN, daughter of Johannes[3] (Cornelis[2]) and Rachel (deVaux) Dyckman was born about 1713, probably in Rye, Westchester County, New York,[1] died after 13 October 1758,[2] married at the Rhinebeck Reformed Dutch Church, Dutchess County, New York, 6 April 1737 Simon Schott/Scott of Roelof Janses Kill, Dutchess County, New York,[3] died between 6 June 1756 and 29 October 1758.[4]

Rachel moved to Norwalk, Connecticut, with her family about 1726 and, according to the church record, was of "Narkack" at the time of her marriage.

Simon predeceased Rachel, as she was a widow when the last child was baptized. No further record for Rachel was found.

Children (Schott/Scott):

i. LENA[5], bp. 11 May 1738,[5] d.y.
ii. JOHANNES[5], bp. 15 Apr 1740,[6] d.y.
iii. CATTARINA[5], bp. 21 Nov 1742,[7]
iv. SIMON[5], bp. 24 Nov 1744[8]
v. RACHEL[5], bp. 1 Aug 1749[9]
vi. JOHANNES[5], b. 16 Feb 1752, bp. 1 Mar[10]
vii. LENA[5], b. 12 Apr 1754, bp. 5 May[11]
viii. WILLEM[5], b. 26 May 1756, bp. 6 Jun[12]
ix. ISAAC[5], b. 13 Oct 1758, bp. 29 Oct[13]

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[1]No baptism was recorded in Hackensack where her parents had two older siblings baptized. Her father was known to be in Rye from 1713 - 1715 (Deedbook of Greenwich, CT, v. 2, pp. 174, 175, CLDS Film #0004313).
[2]Baptism of last child.
[3]Kelly, *Rhinebeck Marriages*, 2022.
[4]Dates of baptism of last 2 children. Rachel listed as a widow at baptism of last child.

[5]Lutheran Church, Red Hook, Dutchess Co., NY, 49.
[6]*Ibid*, 110.
[7]*RDC* Records, Rhinebeck, 127.
[8]*Ibid*, 196.
[9]*Ibid*, 286.
[10]*Ibid*, 394.
[11]*Ibid*, 554.
[12]*Ibid*, 751.
[13]*Ibid*, 904.

25. JOHANNES[4] DYCKMAN, son of Johannes[3] (Cornelius[2]) and Rachel (deVaux) Dyckman was born about 1715, probably in Rye, Westchester County, New York,[1] died after 28 Dec. 1772.[2]

Johannes, also known as Hans, Jr., and John, Jr., probably lived most of his life in or near Norwalk, Fairfield County, Connecticut. However, as Hans, Jr., he appears on the tax lists of Beekman Precinct, Dutchess County, New York, in 1753 and 1761.[3] On 28 December 1772, as John Jr., he was the defendant in a court action for non-payment of debt brought by John Porter at Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York.[4]

No further records were found.

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[1]His father was known to be in Rye from 1713 - 1715 (Deedbook of Greenwich, CT. v. 2, pp. 174, 175, CLDS Film #0004313).
[2]Latest record found, Dutchess Co., NY, *Ancient Documents* #8836.
[3]Clifford Buck, *Tax Lists* (1978), Beekman Precinct.
[4]Dutchess Co., NY, *Ancient Documents* #8836.

26. JUDITH[4] DYCKMAN, daughter of Johannes[3] (Cornelis[2]) and Rachel (deVaux) Dyckman was born about 1717, probably in Rye, Westchester County, New York,[1] died after 10 June 1764,[2] married at the Rhinebeck Reformed Dutch Church, Dutchess County, New York, 21 November 1742 Benjamin Oosterhout of Dutchess County.[3]

Judith's marriage record calls her "Judica Dyckman, young woman, born in Norwack and lives in Dutchess County," indicating that the family had moved from Norwalk, Fairfield County, Connecticut, between her sister Rachel's marriage in 1737 and her own marriage in 1742.

No further record was found for Judith or Benjamin after their children's baptisms.

Children (Oosterhout):

i. MARIA[5], bp. 13 May 1744,[4]
ii. CORNELIA[5], bp. 9 Mar 1746,[5]
iii. JANNETJE[5], bp. 26 Sep 1748,[6]
iv. CORNELES[5], bp. 11 Mar 1750,[7]
v. LEA[5], b. 12 Dec 1751, bp. 5 Jan 1752,[8]
vi. REBEKKA[5], b. 1 Nov 1754, bp. 24 Nov,[9]
vii. SARAH[5], b. 1 Dec 1756, bp. 1 Jan 1757[10]
viii. PETRUS[5], b. 8 Feb 1759, bp. 4 Mar[11]
ix. ISAAC[5], b. 12 Feb 1761, bp. 10 Mar[12]
x. GERDRUYT[5], bp. 10 Jun 1764[13]

[1]Her father was known to be in Rye from 1713 - 1715 (Deedbook of Greenwich, CT, v. 2, pp. 174, 175, CLDS Film #0004313). He bought land at Norwalk, CT, in 1726 and no record has been found for the intervening years.
[2]Baptism of last child.
[3]Kelly, Rhinebeck Marriages, 2041.
[4]RDC Records, 171.
[5]*Ibid*, 234.
[6]*Ibid*, 269.
[7]Lutheran Church, Red Hook, 492.
[8]*RDC Records*, Rhinebeck 380.
[9]*Ibid*, 599.
[10]*Ibid*, 796.
[11]*Ibid*, 932.
[12]*Ibid*, 1051.
[13]Lutheran Church, Red Hook, 884.

27. CORNELIS[4] DYCKMAN, son of Dirk[3] (Cornelis[2]) and Wilhelmina (Bas) Dyckman, was born at New York City 14 January 1711,[1] died at Franklin Township, Bergen County, New Jersey, 15 February 1801 at the age of 90 years, 1 month, 1 day,[2] married at New York City, 25 July 1746 Elizabeth Genden,[3] born 25 May 1724, died at Franklin Township, New Jersey, 15 May 1816 at the age of 91 years, 11 months, 20 days.[4]

In the record of her children's baptisms Elizabeth's name is spelled Jenden, Gember, Gendin, Gandeen and Gandee. Probably she was of the Huguenot family Jandin which died out early in the male line or moved away. No Jandin by any spelling was a sponsor at her children's baptisms.

This Cornelis was identified as the son of Joris[3,5] but from the names of his children and their baptism sponsors, he is clearly the son of Dirk[3].

Cornelius of New York City mortgaged land in Pascack (Passaic), Bergen County, New Jersey in 1769.[6] In Franklin Township, Bergen County, New Jersey, Cornelius Deykman is in the rate lists of 1778 and 1779 with 170 acres, 3 horses, 7 cows and 3 pigs.[7]

He was exempt from military service in 1777 and 1778 because he was over the age limit.[8]

Cornelius was a Tory and therefore had his estate confiscated and became a refugee.[9] After the war he returned to Franklin Township, but his troubles were not over.

> "Although the information about Cornelius Dykeman of Franklin Township is very scanty, it is recorded that an inquisition was found against him in 1780 and a judgment in 1784. On November 16, 1789, Elizabeth Vanderlinde and Hannes Van Emburgh presented a petition to the legislature asking payment of claims against Dykeman's forfeited estate. The committee to which the request was referred recommended, May 24, 1890, that the state treasurer should issue a certificate for £ 56-5-0 to Elizabeth Vanderlinde and one for £ 19-19-0 to Hannes Van Emburgh 'if so much there shall remain in the hands of the Treasurer of the confiscated estate of Cornelius Dykeman, with interest from the date thereof.'

The legislature agreed on June 1st that the above sums should be paid to the petitioners, 'it being the amount of principal and interest due on a certain bond given by Cornelius Dykeman', late a refugee from Bergen County, to Benjamin Vanderlinde, deceased, and which since became the property of his widow Elizabeth, and to Hannes Van Emburgh. It is probable that Dykeman's estate was all in personal property since no records of land conveyances or estate papers for this family have been found."[10]

Nothing is known of Cornelius' later years. No will was found in New Jersey. Cornelius died at age 90 and his wife died several years later at 91; both were buried in Franklin Township, NJ.

Children (Dikeman):

70. i. CORNELIA[5], bp. 4 Feb 1747, sponsors: Pieter Anderson and Cornelia Hom, his wife, d.y.[11]

+71. ii. WILLEMYNTJE[5], bp. 4 Oct 1749, sponsors: Andries Anderson and Rebecca Buys.[12]

72. iii. CORNELIA[5], bp. 7 Feb 1753, sponsors: Teunis Somerindyk and Cornelia Dyckman, his wife.[13]

+73. iv. DIRK[5], bp. 8 Jan 1755, sponsors: Johannes Dyckman and Willemyntje Bas, widow of Dirk Dyckman.[14]

+74. v. ELIZABET[5], bp. 12 Jan 1757, sponsors: Johannes Dyckman and Jannetje Hubrecgt, widow of Willem Craesbeck.[15]

75. vi. JAN[5], bp. 18 Sep 1759, sponsors: Jan Anderson and Cornelia Dyckman.[16]

+76. vii. JANNETJE[5], bp. 26 May 1761, sponsors: Johannes Harssen and Rachel Dyckman, his wife.[17]

+77. viii. CORNELIUS[5], bp. 4 Sep 1763, sponsors: Jan Van Norden and Maria Henjon, wife of Abraham Van Norden.[18]

+78. ix. JORIS[5], bp. 7 Sep 1766, Sponsors: Hendrick Traphagen and Willemyntje Dyckman, j.d.[19]

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[1]G. S. Franklin Township, NJ, from ae. at d. Possibly misinformation as the b.d. given would have him b. a mo. before his parent's marriage. Riker, *Harlem*, p. 545, says he was b. ca. 1713.

[2]*Ibid.*

[3]*MDC*, 175.

[4]G. S. Franklin Township, NJ, b.d. from ae. at d.

[5]*NYG&BR*, "Teuntje Teunis," v. 59, p. 13.

[6]*Bergen Mortgages*, A:63.

[7]*GMNJ*, 41:24.

[8]*Ibid*, 41:38.

[9]*PNJHS*, 12:168.

[10]Ruth M. Keesey, *Loyalty and Reprisal: The Loyalists of Bergen County, New Jersey, and Their Estates*, 1957.

[11]*BDC*, 2:131.

[12]*Ibid*, 2:154.

[13]*Ibid*, 2:182.

[14]*Ibid*, 2:199.

[15]*Ibid*, 2:216.

[16]*Ibid*, 2:238.

[17]*Ibid*, 2:251.

[18]*Ibid*, 2:267.

[19]*Ibid*, 2:292.

28. ANNETJE[4] DYCKMAN, daughter of Dirk[3] (Cornelis[2]) and Wilhelmina (Bas) Dyckman was born about 1716,[1] died after 4 November 1767,[2] married about 1739 Isaac Brokaw, son of Isaac and Hilletje ( ) Bragaw,[3] died 16 March 1760.[4]

Annetje appears in baptismal records as Anna or Hannah. Her last appearance of record 4 November 1767 was as a sponsor of her niece Annetje, daughter of her brother Johannes.

Children (Brokaw):

i. JEMIMA[5], born 4 Sep 1740, m. 26 Oct 1759, Newtown Presbyterian Church, Long Island, New York, Elijah Anderson.[5]
ii. HILLETJE/ESTHER[5], m. 15 Mar 1764 New York Reformed Dutch Church Henry Brevoort.[6]
iii. DERRICK/RICHARD[5], b. 12 Mar 1748, d. 22 Mar 1818, m. (1) 12 May 1776 Newtown Presbyterian Church, Long Island, New York, Catherine Gilbert, m. (2) 21 Jan 1786 Newtown Presbyterian Church, Long Island, New York, Elizabeth Painter.[7]
iv. JAN[5], bp. 23 Oct 1757, sponsors: Teunis Somerindyck and Cornelia Dyckman,[8] prob. d.y.

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[1]Riker, *Harlem*, p. 545. He said Annetje married Jacobus Myer but no evidence was found.
[2]*BDC*, 2:300.
[3]H. Minot Pitman, "The Brokaw-Bragaw Family", *NYG&BR*, v. 86, pp. 102, 103. Hereafter *NYG&BR*, Brokaw. Pitman was mistaken in assuming Annetje was Isaac's 2nd. wife.
[4]Records of Newtown, L.I., NY, Presbyterian Church.
[5]*NYG&BR*, Brokaw, pp. 165, 166.
[6]*Ibid.*
[7]*Ibid.*
[8]*Ibid.*

29. CORNELIA[4] DYCKMAN, daughter of Dirk[3] (Cornelis[2]) and Wilhelmina (Bas) Dyckman, was baptized at the Reformed Dutch Church of New York City 25 January 1718 with Jacob Hassing and Geertje Dyckman as sponsors,[1] died after 28 Mar 1796,[2] married at New York City 22 December 1745 (as second wife) Teunis Somerindyck,[3] son of Jacob and Sara (Hermans) Somerindyck, baptized 15 Mar 1719,[4] died between 21 March and 29 April, 1796.[5]

At some time following her father's death, Cornelia and her husband came into possession of Dirk[3]'s half of the Cornelis Dyckman farm in Bloomingdale. The Teunis Somerindyck house stood near the northwest corner of 75th Street and Broadway. The date of erection of the house is not known, so it could have been built by Cornelia's father.[6]

A week after making his will in 1796, Teunis and Cornelia[4] deeded the 106 acres to their son Richard, with the stipulation that Richard pay his mother £ 20 per year for the rest of her natural life.[7]

Children (Somerindyck):

i. DIRK/RICHARD[5], bp. 30 Nov 1746,[8] m. 20 Nov 1768 Elizabeth Strout,[9]
ii. TEUNIS[5], bp. 20 Apr 1753[10]

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[1]*BDC*, 402.
[2]Date of Deed, Stokes, *Iconography*, p. 140.
[3]*MDC*, 174.
[4]*BDC*, 411.
[5]WNYHS, 42:30.
[6]Stokes, *Iconography*, p. 140.
[7]*Ibid.*
[8]*BDC*, 2:129.
[9]*MDC*, 229.
[10]*BDC*, 2:184.

30. JOHANNES[4] DYCKMAN, son of Dirk[3] (Cornelis[2]) and Wilhelmina (Bas) Dyckman was baptized at the Reformed Dutch Church of New York City 19 October 1720, with Johannes and Aeltjie Bas as sponsors,[1] died after 12 October 1762,[2] married at New York City 5 April 1755 Lena Van Orden.[3]

Wessel, Jacob and Peter Van Orde all appear in the New York City Assessment Roll in the Bowry Division of the Outward only a few names away from Dirk Dyckman.[4] Possibly Peter was the father of Lena Van Orden as one of her children was named Peter. Also, Pieter V. Orden and wife were sponsors of her first child. In the records of her children's baptisms, she is sometimes referred to as Lea Van Norden.

Although the dates do not correspond exactly, it is probable that this was the John Dyckman who enlisted 10 May 1762 in Captain John Grant's Company for the expedition against Canada in the French and Indian War. John was listed as aged 38 (making his birthdate 1723/4), of New York, wheelright, 5 feet 11½ inches tall, with blue eyes, brown hair and fair complexion.[5]

This John seems to have been born in 1723/4 and John [4] (Dirk[3]) was baptized in 1720. The dates are closer than those for the John cousins of John [4], and the Johns of the Jan family were many years too young or too old. Also, the dates of baptisms of John's children suggest an absence at this time.

No will was found and dates of death of John and Lena are not known.

Children (Dyckman):

79. i. ANNA[5], bp. 11 Jun 1755, sponsors: Pieter V. Orden and wife, prob. d.y.[6]
+80. ii. DIRK[5], bp 6 Jul 1757, sponsors: Cornelis Dyckman and Geertuy Vonk, j.d.,[7]
81. iii. PIETER[5], bp. 30 Apr 1760, sponsors: Jan Tyro and wife, prob. d.y.[8]
82. iv. ANNETJE[5], bp. 12 May 1762, sponsors: Johannes Van Norden and Willemtje Bas, wife of Dirk Dyckman, prob. d.y.,[9]
83. v. ANNETJE[5], bp. 4 Nov 1767, sponsors: Dirk Brokaw and Annetje Dyckman, widow of Isaac Brokaw[10]

[1]*BDC*, 422.
[2]Date he was appointed executor of his father's will.
[3]*MDC*, 190.
[4]*NYG&BR*, 1730 Assessment Roll.
[5]Annual Report of the State Historian (of NY) 1897, p. 684.
[6]*BDC*, 2:203.
[7]*Ibid*, 2:220.
[8]*Ibid*, 2:242.
[9]*Ibid*, 2:257.
[10]*Ibid*, 2:300.

34. JANNETJE[5] DYCKMAN, daughter of Joris[3] (Cornelis[2]) and Catalena (Van Huyse) Dyckman was baptized at the Reformed Dutch Church of New York City 18 July 1714,[1] died before 23 March 1737,[2] married 23 June 1733 at New York City Thomas Ellen.[3]

No baptism for any child was found, and neither she nor any child of hers was mentioned in her father's will of 1752.

[1]*BDC*, 376.
[2]Widower and his second wife witnessed a baptism on that date, *BDC*, 376.
[3]*MDC*, 155.

35. TEUNTJE[4] DYCKMAN, daughter of Joris[3] (Cornelis[2]) and Catalena (Van Huyse) Dyckman was baptized at the Reformed Dutch Church of New York City 2 April 1716,[1] died after 1752,[2] married 21 April 1733 at New York City Johannes Hanssen, born at Tappan, Orange County, New York.[3]

Teuntje[4] was named in her father's will in 1752 as "Teuntya Ward". It is not clear whether Ward was an alias used by Hanssen or whether Ward was a second husband.

Only the first names of the children are given in the will. Sarah's father was Hanssen,[4] but the surname of the two sons has not been determined.

Child (Hanssen):

i. SARA[5], b. 18 Feb 1737, bp. 23 Mar,

Children (Hanssen or Ward, named if gfa's will):

i. GEORGE[5]
ii. WILLIAM[5]

[1]*BDC*, 389.
[2]Date of father's will which mentions her and the 1st names of her children.
[3]*MDC*, 155.
[4]*BDC*, 2:56
[5]*Ibid.*

36. CORNELIS[4] DYCKMAN, son of Joris[3] (Cornelis[2]) and Catalena (Van Huyse) Dyckman, was baptized at the Reformed Dutch Church of New York City 1 June 1718 with Cornelis and Elizabeth Dyckman as sponsors,[1] died before 14 January 1761,[2] married 30 January 1742 at New York City Geertje Lequier, daughter of Pieter and Antje (de Hart) Lequier,[3] baptized 29 June 1720,[4] died before 3 December 1789.[5]

Joris[3] in his will in 1752 referred to this son as "Cornelius Dykeman (if living being absent at sea)". The fact that he did not refer to Cornelius' children under these circumstances suggests there were none.

Children (Dyckman):

84. i. JORIS[5], bp. 19 Dec 1742,[6] prob. d.y.

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[1]*BDC*, 405.
[2]Date of marriage license of his widow and John Middlemass. *MDC*, 262.
[3]*MDC*, 168.
[4]*BDC*, 420.
[5]WNYHS, v. 14, p. 353.
[6]*BDC*, 2:99

37. MARIA[4] DYCKMAN, daughter of Joris[3] (Cornelis[2]) and Catalena (Van Huyse) Dyckman, was baptized at the Reformed Dutch Church of New York City 24 April 1720 with Johannes Van Gelder and his sister Jannetje Hyer as sponsors,[1] died probably between 1752 and 1757,[2] married Peter Sawyer.[3]

Peter's will made in 1757 makes no mention of his wife, leaving everything to his son Francis, under age, and in case of his death to his (Peter's) brothers and sister. John Dikeman, Mary's brother, was made executor.[4] However, Letters of Administration were issued on the estate of Mary Sawyer to her brother, John Dikeman.[5] Unless she and Peter were divorced, this probably was just a legal procedure to settle her father's estate.

Children (Sawyer):

i. FRANCIS[5], m. 12 Apr 1772 Jane Outen Bogart[6]

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[1]*BDC*, 419.
[2]Dates of father's will where she is mentioned and husband's will where she is not.
[3]Father's will names daughter "Mary the wife of Peter Sawyer" and made Peter an executor.
[4]WNYHS, v. 6, p. 246.
[5]*Ibid*, v. 7, p. 472.
[6]*MDC*, 239.

40. JOHANNES[4] DYCKMAN, son of Joris[3] (Cornelis[2]) and Catalena (Van Huyse) Dyckman, was baptized at the Reformed Dutch Church of New

York City 10 January 1728 with Maryn and Dyna Roelofse as sponsors,[1] died 22 December 1786,[2] married 4 May 1750 at New York City Rebecca Buys, daughter of John and Hannah (Montagne) Buys,[3] born about 1730, died at New York City 8 February 1799.[4]

Eleven children of this couple were baptized between 1753 and 1772. Although not listed by name, the death dates for six children are entered in the Burial Register of the Reformed Dutch Church.[5]

John[4] was a baker. In 1759 he sold his city property and removed to the Outward. Apparently he was a respected citizen of the community because he was chosen to witness several wills and was elected to serve as Alderman from the Outward from 1769 to 1773,[6] the turbulent period just prior to the American Revolution.

New York City was divided into two factions and feelings ran high on both sides. Eventually most of the city residents remained loyal to King George the Third and those not in agreement were forced to seek safety in Connecticut or upstate New York. Whether or not this John took sides is not known. A John Dikeman from New York City served on the Patriot side and a John joined DeLancey's Loyalist troops. Either of these could have been this John, or one of his two cousins or a member of the unrelated Jan Dyckman family.

John's farm in the Outward ran from the Bowery on the east to what is now Mulberry Street on the west, from a half block below Bleeker Street to just below Houston Street, for a total of eighteen acres.[7] The house stood west of the Bowery about 150 feet north of the present Houston Street.[8]

John[4] Dikeman died when his youngest child was fourteen years old. Following his death the farm was divided into lots and distributed among his children and their heirs by a series of deeds beginning in September 1793 and ending in 1855.

His will was dated 23 May 1786 and proved 18 July 1793. After the usual introductory statements, terms of the will are:

> "First, I will and direct that all my just debts and funeral charges be truly paid and satisfied within some convenient time after my decease. Item. It is my will that all my personal Estate shall be sold by my Executors hereafter named or the Survivors of them within six weeks after my decease and the monies arising therefrom to be paid into the hands of my loving wife Rebecca and for her use during her widowhood. Item, It is my will that my said loving wife Rebecca shall have hold and enjoy all my real Estate whatsoever & wheresoever untill my youngest son John shall attain to the age of twenty one years and when so arrived then I give my said real Estate and personal whatsoever and wheresoever unto my five Children by name Teunis Edeson, Mathew, John, Catharine, the wife of Peter Grim, Junr and Rebecca to hold to them their Heirs and Assigns forever to be equally divided between them share and share alike And from the time of said division of my Real Estate I order and direct my said Children or the Survivors of them to pay unto my said loving wife Rebecca for and during her widowhood Yearly and every year the sum of Thirty pounds and to give her good and sufficient security to her for the payment thereof Item I give unto my son Teunis Edeson the sum of Ten pounds to be paid him at the time of said division over

and above his said Quota as being my eldest Son to be paid him by my said Children or the Survivors of them. Item, it is my will and pleasure and I hereby order and direct that in case either of my children shall die under age or married having no lawful issue that then and in such case the part of him or her so dying shall go to the Survivors their Heirs and Assigns Lastly I do make constitute and appoint my sons Teunis Edeson, Mathew and John Executors of this my last Will and Testament hereby revoking annulling and making void all former Will or Wills heretofore made In Witness whereof I the said John Dyckman have hereunto set my hand and seal this twenty third day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty six John Dikeman (seal)''

Children (Dyckman): (all bp. New York Reformed Dutch Church)

85. i. JORIS[5], bp. 3 Jun 1753, d.y.
86. ii. ANNETJE[5], bp. 14 May 1755, d.y.
87. iii. JORIS[5], bp. 15 Dec 1756, d.y.
88. iv. JOHANNES[5], bp. 1 Jan 1758, d.y.
89. v. ANDRIES[5], bp. 16 Dec 1759, d.y.
90. vi. JOHANNES[5], bp. 9 Feb 1763, d.y.
+91. vii. CATHALINA[5], bp. 23 Dec 1764
+92. viii. REBEKKA[5], bp. 26 Oct 1766
+93. ix. TEUNIS E.[5], bp. 1 Jan 1769
+94. x. MATTEUS[5], bp. 23 Sep 1770
+95. xi. JOHANNES[5], bp. 2 Aug 1772

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[1]*BDC*, 480.
[2]*DDC*, 161.
[3]*MDC*, 182.
[4]*DDC*, 161, "mother of Teunis Dickma".
[5]*NYG&BS* MS. v. NY53, pp. 87, 88, 91, 111, 124, 125.
[6]Riker, *Harlem*, p. 545.
[7]Stokes, *Iconography*, v. 6, p. 100.
[8]1780 survey, MS. Divn., NYPL.
[9]New York Wills, L. 41, p. 188. Original in the Historical Documents Collection, Queens College, Flushing, NY.

41. RACHEL[4] DYCKMAN, daughter of Nicholas[3] (Cornelis[2]) and Anneke (Sevenhoven) Dyckman, was born at New York City 23 February 1720,[1] died there 18 July 1772,[2] married 19 March 1749 at the New York Reformed Dutch Church as his second wife Johannes/John Harsen/Harsin, born 18 February 1714,[4] died 4 March 1775 son of Jacob and Cornelia[3] (Dyckman) Harsen.[5]

Rachel married her first cousin; such marriages were a frequent occurrence in this branch of the family.

Rachel's father left her one-fourteenth of his estate and named her husband as one of the executors.[6]

Children (Harsin), all bp. New York Reformed Dutch Church:[7]

i. JACOB[5], b. 5 Mar 1750, bp. 13 Apr, d. 24 Jul 1835, m. 20 Jan 1773 Catherine Cozine, his cousin, dau. of Gerrit and Jannetje[4] (Dyckman) Cozine
ii. NICHOLAS[5], bp. 2 Oct 1751, d. 14 Aug 1758

iii. CORNELIA/CATHERINA[5], b. 5 Mar 1753, bp. 28 Mar, d. Sep 1819, m. 1) 24 May 1775 (lic.) Tunis Somerindyke, Jr., her second cousin, son of Tunis[5] and Cornelia[4] (Diek[3], Joris[2]) (Dyckman) Somerindyke; m. 2) 5 Nov 1783 Garret Pieterson, widower of her cousin Anne[4] Dyckman

iv. CORNELIUS[5], b. 16 Aug 1755, bp. 10 Sep, d. 1830, m. 25 Jan 1782 (lic.) Anne Hopper, his cousin, dau. of Wessell and Anneke[4] (Dyckman) Hopper

v. JOHANNES[5], b. 26 Oct 1757, bp. 23 Nov, d. 20 Aug 1758

vi. MARIA[5], b. 19 Jul 1759, bp. 13 Aug, m. 3 Oct 1782 James Rykman

vii. ANNA[5], b. 2 Dec 1761, bp. 1 Jan 1762, l. 1775.

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[1]Mott, *New York*, p. 128.
[2]*Ibid.*
[3]*MDC*, 180.
[4]Mott, *New York*, p. 128.
[5]*Ibid.*
[6]New York Wills, L. 21, p. 93.
[7]Mott, *New York*, p. 128.

For more information on this family see *NYG&BR*, Harsen v. 114, pp. 236-239; v. 115, pp. 14-18, 108-112.

42. JAN/JOHN[4] DYCKMAN, son of Nicholas[3] (Cornelis[2]) and Anneke (Sevenhoven) Dyckman, was born at New York City about 1722, died after 29 May 1758,[1] married at the New York Reformed Dutch Church 4 November 1750 Engeltje Bragaw/Brokaw, daughter of Isaac and Hilletje Bragaw.[2]

This was the second Bragaw and Dyckman marriage, Engeltje's brother Isaac having married Jan's cousin Annetje[4] (Dirk[3], Cornelis[2]).

Engeltje was called Angel Barcaux in the marriage record and Engeltje Breka at the baptism of her daughters. She and her children were mentioned in her father's will in 1754[3]. He listed the husbands of his other daughters but not Engeltje's.

John was named in his father's will to receive the income only on one-half of the estate, with the stipulation that at his death the principal would be distributed to his children. He and his six sisters shared equally in the other half.[4]

Children (Dyckman):

+96. i. ANNETJE[5], bp. 11 Dec 1751.[5]

97. ii. HILLETJE[5], bp. 7 Mar 1753.[6]

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[1]Date of father's will.
[2]*NYG&BR*, Brokaw, v. 86, p. 10.
[3]WNYHS, v. 5, p. 161.
[4]New York Wills, L. 21, p. 93.
[5]*BDC*, 2:172.
[6]*BDC*, 2:183.

43. MARITIE[4] DYCKMAN, daughter of Nicholas[3] (Cornelis[2]) and Anneke (Sevenhoven) Dyckman, was born at New York City about 1724, died after 29 May 1758,[1] married 15 August 1754 Peter Van der Gon.[2]

Maritie was mentioned, and her husband identified, in her father's will in 1758. Her sisters were to receive their bequests immediately or at marriage if under age, but Maritie was to have hers "immediately following after the decease of her said husband." She was to have the income from her one-fourteenth share in the meantime.[3]

No record of children has been found.

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[1]Date of father's will.
[2]*MDC* 189.
[3]New York Wills, L. 21, p. 93.

44. JANNETJE[4] DYCKMAN, daughter of Nicholas[3] (Cornelis[2]) and Anneke (Sevenhoven) Dyckman, was baptized at the New York Reformed Dutch Church 8 December 1725,[1] died after 16 February 1759,[2] married at New York City 7 July 1749 Garrit Cozine,[3] son of Cornelius and Deborah (Perry) Cozine.[4]

Jannetje was mentioned, and her husband identified, in her father's will in 1758.[5] Gerrit made his own will 16 February 1759 being "now bound to Albany in the King's service" and named his wife and three children.[6] He died soon after but the will was proved years later on 9 November 1779, "wife Jane being dead",[7] and again 5 August 1785 at which time the record showed only daughter Catherine was heir.[8]

Jannetje's sister Cornelia married Gerrit's brother Balin Johnson Cozine.

Children (Cozine):

i. CATHARINE[5], b. 8 Oct 1749, d. 8 May 1835, m. Jacob Harsin, her cousin, son of John and Rachel[4] (Dyckman) Harsin
ii. ANNEKE[5], bp. 26 Feb 1752,[10] d.y.
iii. CORNELIUS[5], d.y.

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[1]*BDC*, 462.
[2]Date of husband's will.
[3]*MDC* 180.
[4]Howard I. Durie, *The Kakiak Patent in Bergen County, New Jersey* (Pearl River, N.Y.: Star Press, 1970) pp. 186, 187. Hereafter, Durie, *Kakiak*.
[5]New York Wills, L. 21, p. 93.
[6]WNYHS, v. 8, p. 136.
[7]*Ibid*, v. 9, p. 80.
[8]*Ibid*, v. 13, p. 185.
[9]Mott, *New York*, pp. 128, 129.
[10]*BDC* 2:174.

45. ANNEKE[4] DYCKMAN, daughter of Nicholas[3] (Cornelis[2]) and Anneke (Sevenhoven) Dyckman, was born at New York City, baptized there at the

Reformed Dutch Church 3 November 1731,[1] died after 18 October 1777,[2] married at the New York Reformed Dutch Church, 26 January 1760 Wessel Hopper, baptized 6 February 1732,[3] died between 18 October 1777 and 12 October 1778,[4] son of Johannes and Maria (Van Norden) Hoppe/Hopper.[5]

Anneke was unmarried at the time of her father's death and her inheritance was "to be paid on the day of marriage."[6] Anneke's sister, Wyntje married Wessel Hopper's brother Johannes.

Children (Hopper), all named in father's will:[7]

i. MARY[5], bp. 28 Dec 1760,[8] m. Laurence Ohlwine[9]
ii. ANNEKE/ANNE[5], bp. 23 Feb 1763,[10] m. Cornelius Harsin,[11] her cousin, son of John and Rachel[4] (Dyckman) Harsin
iii. JOHANNES[5], bp. 25 May 1766[12]
iv. NICHOLAS[5]

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[1]*BDC*, 2:16.
[2]Date of husband's will.
[3]George O. Zabriskie, "Geertje Hendricks, Mother of the Hopper and VanDien Families." *GMNJ*, v. 45, #2, p. 37. Hereafter, *GMNJ*, Geertje Hendricks.
[4]Date of his will and his father's which calls him deceased.
[5]*GMNJ*, Geertje Hendricks, v. 45, p. 37.
[6]New York Wills, L. 21, p. 93.
[7]*Ibid*, L 15, p. 211.
[8]*BDC*, 2:247.
[9]*GMNJ*, Geertje Hendricks, v. 45, p. 37.
[10]*BDC*, 2:264.
[11]*GMNJ*, Geertje Hendricks, v. 45, p. 37.
[12]*BDC*, 2:290.

46. WYNTJE[4] DYCKMAN, daughter of Nicholas[3] (Cornelis[2]) and Anneke (Sevenhoven) Dyckman, was born at New York City, baptized there at the Reformed Dutch Church 16 July 1735,[1] died 20 September 1786,[2] married at the New York Reformed Dutch Church 21 April 1759 John Hopper, baptized 26 May 1734, died 2 August 1819, son of Johannes and Maria (Van Norden) Hoppe/Hopper.[3]

Wytnje was unmarried at the time of her father's death and her inheritance was "to be paid on the day of marriage."[4] Johannes married second Sarah Cozine[5], daughter of Balin Johnson and Cornelia[4] (Dyckman) Cozine, niece of his first wife. Wyntje's sister Anneke married Johannes Hopper's brother Wessell.

Child (Hopper):

i. MARIA/MARY[5], b. 31 Mar 1760, bp. 6 Apr, m. James Striker[5]

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[1]*BDC*, 2:43.
[2]*GMNJ*, Geertje Hendricks, v. 45, p. 38.
[3]*Ibid*, pp. 37, 38.
[4]New York Wills, L. 21, p. 93.
[5]*GMNJ*, Geertje Hendricks, v. 45, p. 38.

47. CORNELIA/CATHARINA[4], daughter of Nicholas[3] (Cornelis[2]) and Anneke (Sevenhoven) Dyckman, was born at New York City, baptized there at the Reformed Dutch Church 18 July 1740,[1] died after 1808,[2] married at the New York Reformed Dutch Church 26 April 1760 Balin Johnson Cozine,[3] died April 1798,[4] son of Cornelius and Deborah (Perry) Cozine.[5]

Her baptismal record and father's will call her Cornelia but marriage and later records call her Catharina. Her sister Jannetje married Balin's brother Gerrit Cozine.

Children (Cozine):[6]

i. SARAH[5], d. 23 Dec 1823, m. John Hopper, widower of her Aunt Wyntje
ii. JOHN[5], m. Sarah Kent
iii. DEBORAH[5], m. James Bertine
iv. CATHERINE[5], d. 4 Apr 1835, unm
v. RACHEL[5], d. 1 Nov 1854, unm
vi. JANE[5], m. 25 Oct 1795 Isaac Ackerman

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[1]*BDC*, 2:80.

[2]K. Scott, *Records of the Chancery Court* (1971), p 175, names widow and children of Balin Johnson Cozine as of 1808. Hereafter, Scott, *Chancery*.

[3]*MDC*, 202.

[4]Scott, *Chancery*, p. 89.

[5]Durie, *Kakiak*, pp. 186, 187.

[6]Children and spouses all named in either Mott, *New York,* pp. 306-308, and/or in Scott, *Chancery,* p. 175.

[7]*GMNJ*, Geertje Hendricks, v. 45, p. 38.

48. JANNETJIE[4] DYCKMAN, daughter of Johannes[3,2] and Engeltje ( ) Dyckman, was born about 1713 at Livingston Manor, Albany (Columbia) County, New York, died after 1739,[1] married about 1733 Teunis Brusie/Bressie.

Jannetje was probably the female under 14 in the 1714 Dutchess County Census. After her marriage she continued to live at Livingston Manor and had two children baptized there. It is possible that Teunis Brusie and Petrus Brusie, who married Jannetje's sister, Suster, were brothers and that their father was Wynzangh. Teunis named his first son Wynzangh and Petrus named his first son Weinseim, probably equivalent to the name Walter.

Children (Brusie):

i. WYNZANGH[5], bp. 8 Feb 1734[2]
ii. JANNETJE[5], bp. 23 Jan 1739[3]

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[1]Last appearance in record is at the baptism of second child.

[2]Kelly, *Transcript of Linlithgo Reformed Dutch Church Baptisms,* 88. Hereafter Kelly, *Linlithgo Church.*

[3]*Ibid*, 109.

51. MARGRIETA[4] DYCKMAN, daughter of Johannes[3],[2] and Engeltje ( ) Dyckman, was born about 1718 at Livingston Manor, Albany (Columbia) County, New York, died after 15 November 1775,[1] married about 1739 Hartman Van Deusen, baptized 7 January 1722 at the Albany Reformed Dutch Church, son of Abraham and Catharina (Meier) Van Deusen.

Margrieta's name is given as Margaretha, Margret and Grietie in various records with maiden name of Dyk or Dykman. The Van Deusens lived for a while in Salisbury, Litchfield County, Connecticut,[2] and apparently returned to New York.

Children (Van Deusen):

i. JOHANNES[5], b. 16 May 1740, bp. 10 Jan 1741[3]
ii. ABRAHAM[5], b. 16 Jan 1741/2, bp. 19 May 1742[4]
iii. CATHARINA[5], bp. 17 Aug 1746,[5] m. James Gaffin, daughter Mary was b. 3 May 1773 and bp. in 1774[6]
iv. JANNETJE[5], b. 29 May 1748, bp. 13 Nov 1748,[7] m. Abraham Dutcher, son Jacobus b. 26 Mar 1770, bp. 19 Sep 1770[8]
v. JACOBUS[5], bp. 15 Oct 1750[9]
vi. ANNEKE[5], bp. 15 Oct 1750[10]
vii. DEBORA[5], no record of b., d. or bp., prob. belongs here. Married Jonathan Morral and had daughter Elizabeth, b. 5 Nov. 1775, bp. at Schaghticoke in 1775 with Nathan V. Deusen and Grietie Dyckman as sponsors.[11]

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[1]Last appearance of Margrieta and Hartman as sponsors at baptism at Schaghticoke Reformed Dutch Church (Renssalaer Co.).

[2]Salisbury Vital Records give birth dates of 16 Jan 1741/2 for son Abraham and 28 Apr 1748 for dau. Yonake.

[3]Lutheran Church of Loonenburg, Albany Co., *NYG&BR*, v. 82, p. 230.

[4]Kelly, *Linlithgo Church*, 195.

[5]Kelly, *Transcript of Germantown Reformed Dutch Church Baptisms*, 257. Hereafter, Kelly, *Germantown Church.*

[6]Schaghticoke Reformed Dutch Church, *NYG&BR*, v. 60, p. 361.

[7]At Weste Hock, now Sheffield, MA, but then claimed by NY, by minister of Loonenburg Lutheran Church. *NYG&BR*, v. 83, p. 39.

[8]Schaghticoke Reformed Dutch Church, *NYG&BR*, v. 60, p. 359.

[9]Kelly, *Linlithgo Church*, 316.

[10]*Ibid*, 317. Probably Jacobus and Anneke were twins.

[11]Schaghticoke Reformed Dutch Church, *NYG&BR*, v. 61, p. 80.

52. SUSTER[4] DYCKMAN, daughter of Johannes[3],[2] and Engeltje ( ) Dyckman, was born about 1720 at Livingston Manor, Albany (Columbia) County, New York, died after 1763,[1] married about 1745 Petrus Brusie.

Suster appears in the records of her children's baptisms as Sus, Susanna and Suster. She was a sponsor at the baptism of Jannetje Brusie, her sister's child in 1739.

It is possible that Suster and her sister Jannetje married brothers and that their father-in-law was Winzangh/Weinseim Brusie.

Children (Brusie):

i. ELSGE[5], bp. 11 Jan 1746[2]
ii. WEINSEIM[5], bp. 4 Apr 1749[3]
iii. PETRUS[5], bp. 15 Jul 1751[4]
iv. CORNELIUS[5], bp. 25 May 1756[5]

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[1]Last appearance as sponsor of child of Andries Brusie.
[2]Kelly, *Germantown Church*, 240.
[3]*Ibid*, 487.
[4]*Ibid*, 602.
[5]*Ibid*, 803.

53. MARYKE[4] DYCKMAN, daughter of Johannes[3,2] and Engeltie ( ) Dyckman was born about 1724 at Livingston Manor, Albany (Columbia) County, New York, baptized at the Linlithgo Reformed Dutch Church with the name appearing as "---yke", 17 Oct 1724,[1] died after 26 June 1756,[2] and before 27 May 1758,[3] married about 1742 Pieter Ham. As "Marretje" and unmarried she had a son Jan baptized 26 May 1743. Her name also appears in records as Maria and Mariken.

There is some confusion about this Pieter Ham's parentage. Possibly he was Pieter, son of Casper and Anna (Leych) Ham, baptized at the Albany Reformed Dutch Church 16 March 1729.[5] More likely, he was the Johann Peter, son of Peter and Catherine (Sibylla) Ham, born 18 January 1726.[6] The family lived at Livingston Manor. Although the first child of Peter and Marretje was called Casparus, his sponsors were Barbara Rechter and her husband Casparus Ham, known to be a brother of Johann Peter. Other children named for Johann Peter's immediate family were Catharine and Maria Christina[7] (these were not names in Marretje's family).

Maryke must have died soon after the baptism of her sixth child in 1757 as her widower married again early in 1758.

Child (before her marriage):

i. JAN[5], bp. 26 May 1743 (see note #4)

Children (Ham):

ii. CASPARUS[5], bp. 14 Jan 1752[8]
iii. HILLETJE[5], bp. 31 May 1753[9]
iv. JOHANNES[5], bp. 7 Aug 1754[10]
v. CATHARINA[5], bp. 4 Apr 1756[11]
vi. MARIA CHRISTINA[5], bp. 26 Jun 1757[12]

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[1]Kelly, *Linlithgo Church*, 25.
[2]Baptism date of last child.
[3]Second marriage of Peter Ham, widower of Catharina Laurie, at the Germantown Church.
[4]Kelly, *Linlithgo Church*, 213. Jan was known later as Jan Ham.

[5]Pearson, *Albany Records*, p. 59.
[6]Henry Z. Jones, *The Palatine Families of New York*, 1910, p. 331.
[7]*Ibid.*
[8]Kelly, *Linlithgo Church*, 359.
[9]Kelly, *Germantown Church*, 675.
[10]Kelly, *Linlithgo Church*, 419.
[11]Kelly, *Germantown Church*, 791.
[12]*Ibid*, 871.

54. HILLETJE[4] DYCKMAN, daughter of Johannes[3,2] and Engeltje ( ) Dyckman was born about 1727 at Livingston Manor, Albany (Columbia) County, New York, baptized at the Linlithgo Reformed Dutch Church 21 May 1727,[1] died before 6 February 1770,[2] married (1) before 13 November 1751 Jacobus Decker,[3] married (2) before 25 August 1754 Wilhelm/Willem Schoek/ Schuck/Shook.[4]

Hilletje appears in the records as sponsor of children of several of her brothers and sisters between 1751 and 1762. No record was found of children of her marriage to Decker. Hilletje died before 6 February 1770 when Willem Shook married again.

Children (Shook):

i. JOHANNES[5], bp. 25 Aug 1754[5]
ii. WILHELMUS[5], bp. 29 Feb 1756[6]
iii. MARTINUS[5], bp. 9 Jul 1757[7]
iv. ANTJE[5], bp. 25 Nov 1758[8]
v. JANNETJE[5], bp. 13 Apr 1760[9]
vi. PIETER[5], bp. 3 Jan 1762[10]
vii. DAVID[5], bp. 10 Nov 1763[11]

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[1]Kelly, *Linlithgo Church*, 62.
[2]Willem Schoech, widower of Hilletje Dyckman, married Rosina Stiever at Linlithgo.
[3]She is called his wife when they sponsor Heletje, child of her brother Cornelius, at Red Hook Lutheran Church.
[4]Date of baptism of their first child.
[5]Lutheran Church, Red Hook, 568.
[6]Kelly, *Transcript of Gallatinville Reformed Dutch Church Baptisms*, 88. Hereafter, Kelly, *Gallatinville Church.*
[7]*Ibid*, 111.
[8]*Ibid*, 137.
[9]Kelly, *Linlithgo Church*, 649.
[10]*Ibid*, 745.
[11]*Ibid*, 864.

55. CORNELIUS[4] DYCKMAN, son of Johannes[3,2] and Engeltje ( ) Dyckman, was born about 1730 at Livingston Manor, Albany (Columbia) County, New York, died after 31 December 1800,[1] married about 1750 Willemtje Buys, baptized at the Germantown Reformed Dutch Church, 27 April 1734, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Kuhn) Buys.[2]

Cornelius remained at Livingston Manor for several years. His name appears on the tax lists of Northeast Precinct, Dutchess County, from June 1754 to February 1756,[3] and he paid rent at the manor from 1767 to 1772.[4]

On 7 August 1773 he signed with his X a lease with Catharine Van Renssalaer "widow of the late Lord and Proprietor of the Manor of Renssalaerwyck in the County of Albany, New York." For yearly rent Cornelius, "of the said Manor of the other part", would have land on the "East side of Hudson's River, being part of the manor of Renssalaerwyck, bounded on the South by the creek and by lands leaseed to Peter Seamon, on the North by lands leased to Jacob Dyckman, on the West by the creek and on the east by the Hill".[5]

On 31 July 1779 Cornelius was on the Kinderkook Land Tax List with thirty acres for which he was assessed £1-10. A few years later in 1787 land in the "District of Kinderkook and formerly the land possessed by Cornelius Dickman" changed hands again.[6]

Cornelius Dyckman was counted at Renssalaerwyck Town in the U.S. Census of 1790. His household consisted of three males over 16, one male under 16 and one female.[7]

In April 1797 Cornelius and Willemtje were sponsors at the baptisms of two grandchildren, one at Kinderkook and the other in Schoharie County.[8] By 1800 Cornelius had moved to Schoharie, probably to be near his son, Johannes. He owned land there which he conveyed to Johannes. No record of the transaction could be located but it was referred to in another deed of 2 November 1819: "Land . . . adjoining the highway leading from the Town of Schoharie to Cobleskill as the same has been occupied by Johannes Dikeman, and as he purchased the same of Cornelius Dikeman . . . reference may be had to the deed of conveyance by the said Cornilius Dikeman being dated December 31st, 1800".[9]

No record of the death of either Cornelius or Willemtje has been found.

Children (Dykeman):

98. i. HELETJE[5], bp. 13 Nov 1751[10]
+ 99. ii. ELISABETH[5], b. 22 Oct 1754, bp. 23 Feb 1755[11]
100. iii. MARTYNUS[5], bp. 25 Dec 1757,[12] prob d.y.
101. iv. JOHANNES[5], bp. 18 Oct 1760,[13] d.y.
102. v. JANNETJE[5], b. 5 Jun 1763, bp. 1763[14]
+103. vi. JOHANNES[5], bp. 18 May 1766[15]
+104. vii. CORNELIA[5], bp. 4 Jun 1769[16]
105. viii. ANNETJEN[5], bp. 10 May 1773[17]
106. ix. JACOB[5], b. 7 Jul 1774, bp. 1774[18]

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[1]Unrecorded deed within another deed, Schoharie Co., NY, Mortgages, v. D, pp. 223, 224.

[2]Original photocopies of the records at the NY St. Lib., Albany. Kelley's record 58 contains several errors.

[3]Buck, *Tax Lists*, Dutchess Co., NY.

[4]Livingston Manor Account Book.

[5]Van Renssalaer Papers, NY St. Lib., Albany.

[6]Columbia Co., NY Deeds, v. A, p. 17.

[7]U. S. Census 1790, Albany Co., NY, p. 35.

[8]Kelly, *Kinderhook Church* 3929. Kelly, *St. Paul's Luth. Church*, Schoharie, NY, 2592.

[9]Schoharie Co. NY, Mortgages, v. D, pp. 223, 224.
[10]Kelly, *Red Hook Lutheran Church*, 510.
[11]Kelly, *Rhinebeck Church*, 630.
[12]Kelly, *Linlithgo Church*, 545.
[13]*Ibid*, 671.
[14]Kelly, *Germantown Lutheran Church*.
[15]Kelly, *Red Hook Lutheran Church*, 1001.
[16]Kelly, *Linlithgo Church*, 1149.
[17]Kelly, *Germantown Church*, 1403.
[18]*NYG&BR* v. 60, p. 365.

56. PIETER[4] DYCKMAN, son of Johannes[3,2] and Engeltje ( ) Dyckman, was born about 1730 at Livingston Manor, Albany (Columbia) County, New York, died after 1800,[1] married about 1751 Cornelia Decker, daughter of Jan and Jacomyntje (Fynhoudt) Decker.

Little is known of this couple aside from their children's baptisms. According to the 1800 U.S. Census, Peter's family consisted of one male over 45, one male 26-45, one male 10-16, one female over 45, one female 26-45, one female 10-16, two females under 10,[2] indicating that probably the family of one of the children was living with Peter and Cornelia.

Children (Dyckman):

107. i. JANNETJE[5], bp. 12 Nov 1752[3]
108. ii. ANNETJE[5], bp. 6 May 1754[4]
109. iii. JOHANNES[5], bp. 31 Oct 1756[5]
110. iv. JOHANN JOST[5], bp. 12 May 1759[6]
111. v. [ELI]SABETH[5] (name partly obliterated), bp. 15 Dec 1763[7]

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[1]U. S. Census 1800, Livingston, Columbia County, NY.
[2]*Ibid*.
[3]Kelly, *Germantown Church*, 654.
[4]Kelly, *Linlithgo Church*, 424.
[5]*Ibid*, 497.
[6]Kelly, *Gallatinville Church*, 156.
[7]Kelly, *Churchtown Lutheran Church*, 97.

57. NICLAES/NICHOLAS[4] DYCKMAN, son of Johannes[3,2] and Engeltje ( ) Dyckman was born at Livingston Manor, Albany (Columbia) County, New York, baptized 28 April 1734 at the Germantown Reformed Dutch Church,[1] died after 1800,[2] married about 1761 Annatje Huyck.

Little is known of this couple aside from the baptisms of their children. Nicholas is on the land and estate tax list of 1779 of Livingston Manor.[3] In the 1800 U. S. Census, the family was living next to Nicholas, Jr. at Livingston.[4] Possibly he was the Nicholas Dyckman at nearby Gallatin in the 1810 U. S. Census, with one male over 45, one male 26-45, one female over 45 and two females 16-26.[5]

Children (Dyckman):

+112. i. JANNETJE[5], bp. 28 Mar 1762[6]

113. ii. JOHANNES[5], bp. 22 Apr 1764[7]
114. iii. JACOB[5], bp. 29 Jun 1766[8]
115. iv. NICHLAES[5], bp. 4 Jun 1769[9]
116. v. ( )[5], bp. 1771[10]
117. vi. MAGDALENA[5], bp. 28 May 1775[11]

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[1]Kelly, *Germantown Church.*
[2]U. S. Census 1800, Livingston, Columbia Co., NY.
[3]David K. Martin, Columbia County 1779 Tax Lists, typescript at NYG&BS, p. 18.
[4]U.S. Census 1800, Livingston, Columbia Co., N.Y.
[5]U. S. Census 1810, Gallatin, Columbia Co., NY.
[6]Kelly, *Linlithgo Church.*
[7]*Ibid.*
[8]*Ibid.*
[9]*Ibid.*
[10]Manorton, b. Aug. 1771, bp. 1771.
[11]Lutheran Church, Red Hook, 1630.

58. JACOB[4] DYCKMAN, son of Johannes[3,2] and Engeltje ( ) Dyckman was born at Livingston Manor, Albany (Columbia) County, New York, November 1737, baptized 19 April 1738,[1] died after 1787,[2] married (1) Annetje Kool before 1756,[3] and (2) Elsie Cole before 1781.[4]

If the church records are correct, we can assume two wives for Jacob. Perhaps they were sisters as the surname was sometimes spelled Kool, Kohl, Cole. Jacob appears without a wife as sponsor for nephew Jacob, son of Nicholas[4], in 1766.[5] With wife Elstie Kool he sponsored another nephew Jacob, son of Cornelius, in 1774.[6]

Children (Dyckman) by Elsie Cole:

118. i. ELIZABETH[5], b. 19 Mar, bp. 13 May 1781[7]
119. ii. ANNATJE[5], b. 2 Dec 1782, bp. 1 Feb 1783[8]
120. iii. JOHANNES[5], bp. 5 Jun 1785[9]
121. iv. HEINRICH[5], b. 13 Jun, bp. 26 Aug 1787[10]

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[1]*NYG&BR*, 82:163. By the minister of Loonenburg Lutheran Church at Hannes Van Ostrander's house, age five months.
[2]Baptism of last child.
[3]Jacob Dyck and wife Annatje Kool were sponsors 6 Jun 1756 at Rhinebeck Reformed Dutch Church for Annatje, child of Johannes Schneider and Mariah Kool. Kelly, *Rhinebeck Church*, 750.
[4]Elsie/Else/Elsjen/Etche/Elstie Cole was the mother of Jacob's four children at their baptisms.
[5]Kelly, *Linlithgo Church.*
[6]*NYG&BR*, 60:365.
[7]Kelly, Linlithgo Church, 1509.
[8]*Ibid*, 1733.
[9]*Ibid*, 1853.
[10]Kelly, *Churchtown Lutheran Church*, 937.

59. ANN[5] DIKEMAN, daughter of Cornelius[4] (Johannes/John[3], Cornelis[2]) and Mary ( ) Dikeman, was born about 1728 in Norwalk, Fairfield County, Connecticut, died between 15 May 1773 and 14 November 1781,[1] married 4 December 1748 at Wilton, Fairfield County, Connecticut, Thomas Squire, born 2 June 1725.[2]

In 1770 Ann, wife of Thomas Squire of Fairfield, received land in Fairfield from her father.[3] Ann's last child was baptized in 1773 and her husband married again in 1781 widow Hannah Rowe.[4]

Ann was noted among the children in her father's will in 1783 but later in the document was not listed among the living children.[5]

Children (Squire):[6]

i. ANN[6], b. ca. 1750, m. 11 Nov 1770 David Morehouse, Jr.
ii. LOIS[6], b. ca. 1754, m. 3 Feb 1774 Jonathan Cole
iii. SETH[6], bp. 3 Sep 1758, m. 31 Dec 1778 Hannah Canfield
iv. THOMAS[6], bp. 23 Nov 1760, m. 7 Feb 1782 Naomi Bennett
v. STEPHEN[6], bp. 13 Mar 1763
vi. TAMMA[6], bp. 4 Aug 1765, m. 21 Dec 1788 David Coley
vii. MARY[6], bp. 27 Mar 1768
viii. NATHAN[6], bp. 15 May 1773

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[1]Last child baptized 1773, husband married again.
[2]Jacobus, *Old Fairfield*, v. 2, p. 902.
[3]*Ibid*, p. 290.
[4]*Ibid*, p. 902.
[5]Will.
[6]Jacobus, *Old Fairfield*, v. 2, p. 902.

60. JOHN[5] DIKEMAN, son of Cornelius[4] (Johannes/John[3], Cornelis[2]) and Mary ( ) Dikeman was born about 1729 at Norwalk, Fairfield County, Connecticut, died 16 May 1807 at Weston, Fairfield County,[1] married 3 January 1753 Mary Coley,[2] baptized 13 August 1732, died 20 September 1814,[3] daughter of John and Mercy (Gregory) Coley.

Mary was named in her father's will in 1774 with siblings John, Hezekiah, Eliphalet and Lois (it is interesting to note how many of these names Mary gave to her own children).

John was one of the organizers of the Norfield Church in Weston from the Greens Farms Church of Fairfield in 1756 (his father's was the first name on the petition for the new society).[4] By 1780 he was a member of St. Paul's Church in Norwalk.

In 1771 he was a resident of Norfield, being taxed for property valued at £ 62.[5]

John received land in Fairfield from his father in 1767 and land in Norwalk in 1772.[6] On 16 April 1771, he received 4½ acres of salt marsh at Canfield's Island in Norwalk.[7] He received his father's homestead in Weston in 1782.

Two sons, Eliphalet and Hezekiah, served in the Revolutionary War. John's father was cited as a Tory but it is not known where John's sympathy lay. He was beyond the age for military service before the conflict ended.

On 18 November 1797 he, of Weston, deeded to his son Daniel[6] of Norwalk, 7 acres in Norwalk and, in turn, Daniel gave a life lease to his father and mother on the land just received.

In 1783, John, besides sharing in his father's estate with his living siblings, received his father's Great Bible which was designated for his son John, Jr., at John's death.

John's will was written 2 August [year obliterated] and signed in a tremulous hand. He died 16 May 1807 and his estate was distributed 12 June 1807 (except some livestock distributed after his wife's death in 1814).

"I John Dickeman of Weston in the County of Fairfield and State of Connecticut Being in ---- man Health and Sound in Mind and Memory Desire to Bless God for it but calling to Mind That all Men are Born to Die and Having Some worldly Estate which I have not Disposed of so Make this my last Will and Testament . . . I Give and Bequeath to My Son Eliphalet Dikeman One Half of Six Acres of Land Lying in So. Weston Bounded Southerly by land I Have lately Conveyed to my son Hezekiah Dikeman and Northerly by land I have given to my son John and East by John Dikeman Jnr land and West by Highway lying in common with what I have herein Given to My Daughter Mary Sturges. Also I Give to my Son Eliphalet One Half of All My Movable Estate which I shall Leave after my Decease and the Death of My Wife Mary in Case She Shall Outlive me . . . I Give and Bequeath unto My Daughter Mary Sturges One Equal Half of Six Acres of Land Lying in So Weston undivided with that which I have Herein Given unto My Son Eliphalet . . . I also Give to My Daughter Mary Sturges All My Own Wearing Apparel and Household furniture which I May leave at my Decease and also my wife's wearing Apparel provided I Shall outlive Her to be Her own at my Decease unless it Shall be Disposed of Before . . . I Give and Bequeath to My three Sons - John Hezekiah and Daniel in Addition to what I have Heretofore Given them the Other half of All My movable Estate . . . I Give and Bequeath to My Beloved Wife Mary Provided She Outlive me the Whole ---- Improvement of All my Movable Estate Household furniture etc During her life anything Heretofore mentioned . . . Also My Will is that at My Decease all My Just Debts and Funeral charges be first paid out of My Movable Estate before any ---- be made among my sons. Also I Do Hereby Nominate and Appoint My two sons John and Daniel to be my Executors . . ."[7]

Distribution of the estate was made to Mary, the wife of James Sturges, and to Eliphalet Dikeman on 12 June and 31 August 1807.

Mary's will made 13 June 1807 and proved 21 October 1814 left her estate to her daughter Mary Sturges and grandson James Hill Dikeman, 2 acres 3 rods and 33 rods each of land in Norwalk. Furniture and livestock were distributed to Hezekiah and Eliphalet on 30 September 1814.[8]

Children (Dikeman):

122. i. MARY[6], bp. 13 Jan 1754[9]
123. ii. JOHN[6], bp. 9 May 1756[10]
124. iii. ELIPHALET[6], b. 31 Oct 1760[11]
125. iv. HEZEKIAH[6], b. 28 Jul 1763[12]
126. v. DANIEL[6], bp. 8 Dec 1765[13]

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[1]G.S. Coleytown Cemetery, Weston, CT, ae. 78.
[2]Frederic W. Bailey, *Early Connecticut Marriages*, 1896, p. 153. Hereafter, Bailey,[3] *Connecticut Marriages.*
[3]G.S. Coleytown Cemetery, Weston, CT, ae. 83.
[4]Card, *Dikemans.*
[5]*Ibid.*
[6]Jacobus, *Old Fairfield*, v. 2, p. 290.
[7]Ralph M. Colburn, *Rendezvous at Racine.*
[8]Fairfield Wills on microfilm at CT St. Lib. Hartford.
[9]*Ibid.*
[10]CLDS, Microfiche CT Dikemans.
[11]CLDS, Microfiche CT Dikemans.
[12]G.S. Coley Cemetery, Weston, CT.
[13]Bible, cited in "The Owl", v. 3, p. 47.
[14]CLDS, Microfiche CT Dikemans.

61. STEPHEN[5] DIKEMAN, son of Cornelius[4] (Johannes/John[3], Cornelis[2]) and Mary ( ) Dikeman was born about 1733 at Norwalk, Fairfield County, Connecticut, died 9 March 1777 in the American Revolution,[1] married ( ).

Stephen was "of Danbury" when he conveyed Fairfield land bounded by his father's land in 1758.[2]

He enlisted in the French and Indian War 23 March 1762 and served with the Second Regiment of Connecticut until 3 June of that year.[3]

Stephen served in the American Revolution as a Private in the Fifth Connecticut Regiment, enlisting on 5 February 1777. He died in service to his country on 9 March 1777.[4]

When Stephen's father wrote his will in 1783, he left £5 to the "eldest son of my Stephen dec".[5] The son's name is unknown, as is Stephen's wife's name.

Children (Dikeman), possibly more:

127. i. SON, living in 1783[6]
128. ii. SON, living in 1783

[1]*Service, Revolution.*
[2]Jacobus, *Old Fairfield*, V. 2, p. 290.
[3]*Rolls of Connecticut Men in the French and Indian War 1755-1762*, V. 10, p. 331. On a list of those "not joined", the name of Stephen appears with the 2nd. Regt., with the notation "Ridgefield".
[4]Soldiers Files, #5055.
[5]Will of Cornelius[4].
[6]*Ibid.*

62. MARY[5] DIKEMAN, daughter of Cornelius[4] (Johannes/John[3], Cornelis[2]) and Mary ( ) Dikeman, was born about 1735 at Norwalk, Fairfield County, Connecticut, died after 1783,[1] married at Wilton, Fairfield County, 14 June 1756 Jabez Canfield.[2]

Mary and her children were given Fairfield land by her father in 1769.[3] The family was in Westchester County, New York, on 24 January 1812 when she conveyed the land received from her father to her brother John.[4]

Mary received £30 by her father's will, plus one-quarter of the furniture after her mother's death.[5]

Children (Canfield), number and names not known.[6]

i. DANIEL[6,7]

[1]Mentioned in father's will 6 May 1783.
[2]Hubbard, *Wilton Genealogies.*
[3]Jacobus, *Old Fairfield*, v. 2, p. 290.
[4]Hubbard, *Wilton Genealogies.*
[5]Fairfield County Will on microfilm at Connecticut State Library, Hartford.
[6]A Canfield correspondent tentatively gives Daniel, David, Jabez, Rachel, Hannah, Chloe, Sarah and Cornelius - most of these were unplaced Canfields in Jacobus, *Old Fairfield.*
[7]Named in deed by gfa, Cornelius[4] Dikeman. Jacobus, *Old Fairfield*, v. 2, p. 290.

63. ABIGAIL[5] DIKEMAN, daughter of Cornelius[4] (Johannes/John[3], Cornelis[2]) and Mary ( ) Dikeman was born about 1738 in Fairfield, Fairfield County, Connecticut, died after 1784,[1] married at Weston 3 September 1760 Daniel Beers, born about 1726, died at South Salem, Westchester County, New York, 1 April 1801,[2] son of Ephraim and Susannah (Meeker) Beers.[3]

Abigail's father conveyed Norwalk land at Poplar Plains in 1773 to "son Daniel Bears and Abigail his wife of Norwalk".[4]

Abigail was named in her father's will in 1783 to receive one-quarter of the household furniture after her mother's death.[5] On 29 May 1784, she sold her rights and interest to her brother John.

Children (Beers):[6]

i. HULDAH[6], b. Fairfield 12 Sep 1761, bp. Westport 1 Nov, m. Abraham Dann, son of Abraham and Rebecca (Roscoe) Dann

ii. REBECCA[6], bp. Westport 17 Oct 1762, m. Enoch Dann, brother of Abraham above
iii. ANN[6], b. Norwalk 14 Feb 1764, bp. Westport 8 Apr, unm
iv. DANIEL[6], bp. Westport 15 Feb 1766, m. Elizabeth (Raymond) Dikeman,[7]
v. EDMUND[6], b. Ridgefield 9 Apr 1768,[8]
vi. ABIGAIL[6], bp. Westport 8 Apr 1770, m. ( ) Sturgess
vii. ELIAS[6], bp. Westport 26 Jun 1774
viii. SILAS[6], bp. Westport 15 Jun 1777,[9]
ix. CORNELIUS DIKEMAN[6], bp. Westport 22 Aug 1779
x. MARY[6], bp. Westport 27 May 1781, d. Poundridge, Westchester County, NY, Dec 1831, m. Seeley Fancher, son of John and Susanna (Munrow) Fancher

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[1]Sold all property rights and interest to brother John 29 May 1784.
[2]Family record of descendant, Merry Park, 13 Avon St., Norwalk, CT 06851.
[3]Card, *Dikeman*.
[4]Jacobus, *Old Fairfield*, v. 2, p. 290.
[5]Fairfield County Wills on microfilm at Connecticut State Library, Hartford.
[6]M. L. Regan, *The Descendants of Anthony Beers of Fairfield, Connecticut, Through His Son Ephraim*, 1978. More information on Daniel and Abigail's descendants.
[7]Elizabeth Dikeman's husband not known. Was it Stephen[5] (Cornelius[4])?

64. RACHEL[5] DIKEMAN, daughter of Cornelius[4] (Johannes/John[3], Cornelis[2]) and Mary ( ) Dikeman was born in Fairfield, Fairfield County, Connecticut, about 1740, died after 1784,[1] married at Weston 17 October 1760 Hezekiah Lyon, born 21 October 1739, son of Caleb and Abiah (Parruck) Lyons.[2]

In 1770 Rachel and her eldest male heir received Fairfield land from her father. In 1772 he conveyed Fairfield land to Rachel, to go after her death to her second son Levi Lyon. Shortly before his death in 1783 Rachel received another parcel of Fairfield land from her father.[3]

Rachel was bequeathed a large brass kettle and one-quarter of the household furniture by her father, to go to her after her mother's death.

Children (Lyon), all baptized at Weston:[4]

i. RACHEL[6], bp. 20 Mar 1763
ii. HEZEKIAH[6], bp. 19 Jul 1765, d. 1852
iii. LEVI[6], bp. 2 Jul 1769, d. 20 Jun 1839, m. Abigail Squires, dau. of Jonathan

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[1]Sold all property rights and interest to brother John 28 May 1784.
[2]Card, *Dikemans*, says "Lyons".
[3]Jacobus, *Old Fairfield*, v. 2, p. 290.
[4]*Ibid*, p. 611.

65. JOSEPH[5] DIKEMAN, son of Frederick[4] (Johannes/John[3], Cornelis[2]) and ( ) ( ) Dikeman, was born at Fairfield County, Connecticut, about 1737, died at Southeast, Dutchess (Putnam) County, New

Dykeman's, a stop on the Harlem R.R., early 1800's.

York, 1822,[1] married (1) at Redding 25 May 1757 Eunice Darling,[2] baptized at Redding 25 January 1736, daughter of Joseph and Rachel (Bulkeley) Darling;[3] married (2) Miss Judd;[4] married (3) Elizabeth Smith, born at Ridgefield, Fairfield County, Connecticut, 15 August 1745,[5] died at Southeast, New York, 4 November 1831,[6] daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Whitney) Smith.

Joseph and Eunice had six children baptized at Redding between 1759 and 1770.[7] On the Tax List Southern Precinct, Dutchess County, now Putnam County, New York, Joseph Dikeman first appears in 1771. The next year Fredericksburgh, the place where he was living, was listed separately and he continued on that list until 1779 (Fredericksburgh includes present-day Southeast, Carmel, Patterson and Kent).

Joseph served in the New York Militia during the American Revolution, achieving the grade of Captain in Field's Regiment.[8] A Joseph served as a Private in the First New York Regiment,[9] probably the son of Captain Joseph who had two other sons in service. As Lieutenant Joseph Dyckman he brought in three conspirators and as Captain he collected seven pounds eight shillings for bringing in prisoners.[10]

He was listed in the 1790 U. S. Census with four male and seven female children.[11] He is listed again in 1800 but no listing is found in the 1810 record.

Joseph was the progenitor of a large family of some wealth and influence in and near Southeast (now Putnam County), New York. Many of his descendants for several generations were residents of Dykeman's Station, now part of Southeast. Some of his descendants spell their name Dykeman, some Dykman and others Dikeman.

The descendants of Joseph and Eunice (Darling) Dikeman can claim a probable royal heritage through the Bulkeley line of Eunice's mother.[12]

Children (Dikeman) by Eunice (Darling), all bp. Redding, CT:

129. i. HEZEKIAH[6], bp. 26 Aug 1759
130. ii. BENJAMIN[6], bp. 24 May 1761
131. iii. JOSEPH[6], bp. 8 May 1763
132. iv. SALLY[6], bp. 9 Jun 1765, prob. d.y.
133. v. AARON[6], bp. 20 Sep 1767
134. vi. PETER[6], bp. 3 Apr 1770

Other children, assigned by Pelletreau, mother not known:

135. vii. EZRA[6], b. ca. 1771
136. viii. EUNICE[6], b. ca. 1773, unm[13]
137. ix. ELIZABETH[6], b. ca. 1779
138. x. DANIEL[6], b. 2 Aug 1781[14]
139. xi. ABIGAIL[6], b. ca. 1783.
140. xii. MARY[6], b. ca. 1785, d.y.
141. xiii. ANNA[6], b. ca. 1787, unm
142. xiv. RUHAMA[6], b. ca. 1789

[1]William S. Pelletreau, *History of Putnam County, New York*, (1886, 1975 ed.), pp. 453, 454. Hereafter, Pelletreau, *Putnam Co.*

[2]Todd, *Redding*, p. 195.

[3]*TAG*, v. 20, pp. 252-254.

[4]Pelletreau, *Putnam Co.*, no other evidence but Judd is a Redding Name.

[5]*TAG*, v. 25, pp. 112ff.

[6]Barbara S. Buys, *Old Gravestones of Putnam County, New York*, (1975). Hereafter, Buys, *Gravestones, Putnam Co.*

[7]Todd, *Redding*, pp. 207-212.

[8]National Archives, soldiers files, #5047 as Dyckman, #5236 as Dykeman, #5246 as Dykman.

[9]*Ibid*, file #5048.

[10]Minutes of the Committee and of the First Commission for Detecting and Defeating Conspiracies in the State of New York, pp. 161, 287.

[11]1790 U. S. Census, Dutchess County, New York, Fredericks, p. 84.

[12]*TAG*, v. 20, pp. 252-254, and *NYG&BR* v. 141, p. 100.

[13]Probably child of Eunice (Darling).

[14]DAR Application #478848.

66. THADDEUS[5] DIKEMAN, son of Frederick[4] (Johannes/John[3], Cornelis[2]) and ( ) ( ) Dikeman was born about 1739 in Fairfield County, Connecticut, died after 1817,[1] married ( ) ( ).

Our knowledge of Thaddeus is sketchy. He served in the French and Indian War in Captain Daniel Bradley's Company, for relief of Fort William Henry, sixteen days service 8 August to 23 August, 1757, on horseback from Fairfield.[2]

On 8 October 1789, Thaddeus Dikeman registered an ear mark for his livestock in the town record book of Danbury, "a slit in the end of each ( ) and a half penny under each ear."[3]

In the U.S. Census of 1790 Thaddeus had two males under 16, two males over 16 and two females. From these numbers, and the U. S. Census of 1800 which showed a male and a female over 45,[4] it is probable that in 1790 he had three sons and a daughter living at home. Perhaps he had other children who had married by 1790.

In 1793 he was taxed on property worth £18.10.0; in 1795, £20.11.9; in 1796, $69.30; in 1797, $98.97. His name continued to appear on the tax lists through 1802, and not again after that.[5]

On 10 October 1797 Thaddeus and Levi sold ten acres of land at Hickock's Plain in Danbury, land "that fell to us from our Honored Father Frederick Dikeman, dec."[6] bounded by the Redding line and the river. From other Danbury deeds, we know that Thaddeus owned land in the section known as Long Ridge near the Redding border. Other Dikemans who owned land in the same vicinity between 1790 and 1850 were Thomas, Asa, Niram, Joseph, David, Leander and William — all but Joseph unplaced and some of whom may be sons of Thaddeus.

Thaddeus is not listed in the 1810 U. S. Census but he sold Danbury land to Thomas Dikeman in 1816 and to Nathan Corbin in 1817.[7] Where

was he? Perhaps he was living with a son or daughter. Possibly he is the male over 45 listed in the household of Samuel, #CT 20, in nearby Norwalk.

Children (Dikeman), perhaps more:[8]

143. i. SON
144. ii. SON
145. iii. SON
146. iv. DAUGHTER

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[1]Last appearance in Danbury, CT, deeds.

[2]*Collections of the Connecticut Historical Society*, "Rolls of Connecticut Men in the French and Indian War", (1903), v. 9, p. 201.

[3]Record Book of early Danbury, pages not numbered, most entries by consecutive dates, Danbury, CT, Town Office. Hereafter, *Danbury Record Book.*

[4] U. S. Census 1790, 1800, Danbury, CT.

[5]*Danbury Record Book.*

[6]Danbury, CT, Deeds, v. 3, p. 408.

[7]*Ibid*, v. 8, pp. 60, 347.

[8]U.S. Census 1790, Danbury, CT.

69. LEVI[5] DIKEMAN, son of Frederick[4] (Johannes/John[3], Cornelis[2]) and Ann ( ) Dikeman, was born at Redding, Fairfield County, Connecticut 13 April 1750,[1] died at Wilton, Fairfield County, Connecticut, 2 May 1835,[2] married at Redding 9 February 1774 Rebecca Lines, born at Stamford, Fairfield County, Connecticut, 11 April 1750, died at Wilton 4 February 1844, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Holly) Lines.[3]

Levi saw extensive service in the American Revolution.[4] He enlisted at Redding in June 1775 under Captain Stephen Betts and Colonel Webb. He went to Boston and served six months. In the fall of 1776 he enlisted at Redding under Captain Solomon Reed and Colonel John Mead, marched to Horseneck (Greenwich, Connecticut) and served three months. In the spring of 1777 he was drafted into the Redding Company of Captain John Gray, went to the British lines in New York and served three months. In 1778 he enlisted in the Redding Company of Captain Micajah Starr and Colonel Hoyt, serving six months at Fishkill, New York. In October 1779 he enlisted at Danbury as a teamster under Captain David Boutin and served another six months at Fishkill. In April 1780 he removed to Norwalk, Connecticut, enlisted under Captain Eliphalet Lockwood at Norwalk guarding the seacoast and served to the close of the war.

Levi bought a house at Pimpawaug (Wilton) 11 February 1788 from the heirs of David Marvin and sold it in 1796.[5]

At Danbury in 1797 Levi and Thaddeus sold ten acres of land at Hickock Plain, land "that fell to us from our Honored Father Frederick Dikeman, dec.", bounded by the Redding line and the river. In 1802 he sold Danbury land to Daniel Dikeman and in 1816 to Thomas Dikeman.[6]

Levi was counted in the U. S. Census of 1790 at Norwalk with one male over 16, four males under 16 and four females.[7]

Levi became the first pastor of the Baptist Church of Wilton (part of Norwalk until 1816).[8] He was the Fourth of July orator for Wilton in 1821.[9]

On 30 March 1833 Levi applied for a pension and was granted $70 per year. Rebecca received a pension after his death. He died at Wilton 2 March 1835 at age 85 and was buried there in St. Mathew's Cemetery.[10] Rebecca died at Wilton 4 February 1844 at the age of 93.

Children (Dikeman), listed with b.d. in pension file:

147. i. SAMUEL[6], b. 21 Nov 1774
148. ii. ANNE[6], b. 7 Apr 1775, unm
149. iii. ZALMON[6], b. 11 Dec 1777
150. iv. STURGES[6], b. 17 Sep 1780, d.y.
151. v. REBECCA[6], b. 9 Sep 1782
152. vi. LEVI[6], b. 6 Oct 1784
153. vii. CLAREY[6], b. 2 Mar 1787, d.y.
154. viii. ESTHER[6], b. 18 Jul 1789
155. ix. POLLY[6], b. 10 Feb 1792
156. x. AARON[6], b. 3 Jan 1796

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[1]National Archives, Pension File #W24857.
[2]*Ibid.*
[3]Donald Lines Jacobus, *Lines Family* (Balto: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1981), v. 4-6, p. 1097.
[4]All documented in Pension File #W24857.
[5]Card, *Dikemans.*
[6]Danbury, CT, Deeds, v. 3, p. 408, v. 10, p. 406.
[7]U. S. Census 1790, Norwalk, Fairfield County, CT.
[8]Hubbard, *Wilton Genealogies.*
[9]*Ibid.*
[10]*Ibid.*

71. WILLEMNYNTJE[5] DYKEMAN, daughter of Cornelius[4] (Dirk[3], Cornelis[2]) and Elizabeth (Genden) Dykeman was probably born at New York City, baptized there at the Reformed Dutch Church 4 October 1749,[1] died after 1772,[2] married at New York City 15 February 1767 Henry Traphagen.[3]

At some point Willemnyntje was in New Jersey, as were her parents and brothers. Her second child was baptized in Paramus, New Jersey.

Children (Traphagen):

i. ELIZABETH[6], bp. 3 Feb 1768 at NYC, sponsor: Cornelius Dyckman,[4]
ii. METTIE[6], bp. 8 Mar 1772 at Paramus, NJ,[5]

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[1]*BDC*, 2:154.
[2]Baptism of second child.
[3]*MDC*, 226.
[4]*BDC*, 2:301.
[5]*PNJHS*, Paramus Reformed Church Baptisms.

73. DIRK/RICHARD[5] DYKEMAN, son of Cornelius[4] (Dirk[3], Cornelis[2]) and Elizabeth (Genden) Dykeman, probably was born in New York City, baptized there at the Reformed Dutch Church 8 January 1755,[1] died after 1805,[2] married before 3 September 1786 Eliza ( ).[3]

Richard[5] (Cornelius[4]) cannot be discussed apart from his cousin Richard[5] (John[4]) of New York City, baptized there two years later. Documented facts will be presented first, followed by conjecture and supporting evidence.

Richard, son of Cornelius[4], was in Franklin Township, Bergen County, New Jersey, with his father and brothers in 1778 where he was listed as Derick Dykeman with a hundred acres, a horse and a cow.[4] As Richard Dykeman he was listed as a householder in Hackensack, Bergen County, in 1780.[5] In September 1786 he and Eliza had their son John baptized in New York City at Trinity Church,[6] the same church used by Richard's brother for baptisms. In 1793 as Richard Dykman of Franklin Township, he was listed with Company B in the Militia Census.[7] From 1802 to 1805, as Richard Dykman, he was on the tax list of Saddle River, Bergen County, where in 1802 he was also listed with John Harris as owner of a saw mill.[8]

A Richard Dyckman, living in New York City, saw service in the American Revolution from 1776 to 1783. Probably this was Richard (John[4]), a lifelong resident of New York City and not the Richard who was on New Jersey Tax Lists in 1778 and 1780, and whose father was a known Loyalist. Therefore, Richard's service is discussed under Richard (John[4]).

A Richard married Elizabeth Rowlins at the New York City Presbyterian Church on 11 June 1789.[9] This marriage could fit either Richard.

In addition to John, a second son, Garret, is assigned to Richard (Cornelius[4]) and Eliza for two reasons: (1) Richard and Garret are the only Dykemans reported living in Saddle River, (2) Garret named his first daughter Eliza and his first son Richard. Possibly there were other children.

Children (Dykeman):

157. i. JOHN[6], b. 16 May 1786, bp. 3 Sep at Trinity Church, NYC, Sponsors: Cornelius Dyckman (gfa. or uncle) and Mary Vander Hoof[10]

158. ii. GARRET[6], b. 178-,[11]

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[1] *BDC* 2:199.

[2] Last appearance Saddle River, Bergen Co., NJ, Tax List. *Index to New Jersey Tax Lists 1772-1822 (AIS).*

[3] Baptismal record of son, *NYG&BR*, v. 91, p. 44.

[4] *GMNJ*, v. 41, p. 25.

[5] *Ibid*, p. 76.

[6] *NYG&BR*, v. 91, p. 44.

[7] James S. Norton, *New Jersey in 1793* (1937), p. 345.

[8] *Index To New Jersey Tax Lists 1772-1822 (AIS).*

[9]*NYG&BR*, v. 12, p. 138.
[10]*NYG&BR*, v. 91, p. 44.
[11]Age at U. S. Census 1830, Saddle River, Bergen Co., NJ.

74. ELIZABET[5] DYKEMAN, daughter of Cornelius[4] (Dirk[3], Cornelis[2]) and Elizabeth (Genden) Dykeman probably was born at New York City, baptized there at the Reformed Dutch Church 12 January 1757,[1] died after 1795,[2] married Johannes Van Houten.

Children (Van Houten):

i. WILLEMYNTJE[6], b. 28 Sep 1792, bp. 1792, sponsors: Cornelius Dykman and Motje Parks,[3]
ii. MARIA[6], b. 7 Nov 1794, bp. 8 Feb 1795,[4]

[1]*BDC*, 2:216.
[2]Baptism of second child.
[3]*BDC*, 2:423.
[4]*BDC*, 2:440.

76. JANNETJE[5] DYKEMAN, daughter of Cornelius[4] (Dirk[3], Cornelis[2]) and Elizabeth (Genden) Dykeman, was born at New York City probably, baptized there at the Reformed Dutch Church 26 May 1761,[1] married possibly as Jane Dikeman 6 November 1783 Charles Hinckman/Hinxman.[2]

[1]*BDC*, 2:251.
[2]*New York Marriages*, p. 111.

77. CORNELIUS[5] DYKEMAN, son of Cornelius[4] (Dirk[3], Cornelis[2]) and Elizabeth (Genden) Dykeman, was born at New York City probably, baptized there at the Reformed Dutch Church 4 September 1763,[1] died 11 May 1837,[2] married Frances ( ).[3]

Cornelius was listed in the New York City Directories as a ropemaker from 1802 through 1809 and was recorded living there in the 1800 and 1810 U. S. Census. He died in 1837 and was buried with his parents.

Child (Dykeman):

159. i. JOHN[6], b. 7 Mar 1801, bp. 5 Apr at Trinity Church, NYC.[4] Died before 1810 Census

[1]*BDC*, 2:267.
[2]G. S. Crooked Pond Cemetery, on the road from Oakland to Franklin Lake, NJ, 1½ mi. from the Ponds Reformed Church. Herbert S. Ackerman and Arthur Goff, *37 Cemeteries* [in Bergen Co., NJ], 1946, p. 55, at Brooklyn Historical Society.
[3]Baptisms, v. 1, p. 349, Ms. at NGY&BS.
[4]*Ibid.*

78. JORIS/GEORGE[5] DYKEMAN, son of Cornelius[4] (Dirk[3], Cornelis[2]) and Elizabeth (Genden) Dykeman, was born in New York City probably, bap-

tized there at the Reformed Dutch Church 7 September 1766,[1] died after 1786,[2] married at New York City at Christ Lutheran Church 2 October 1785 Loraine Seale.[3]

The marriage record reads "George Digmann, farmer 7 miles from town; Loraine Seale, single, witnesses Cornelius Tighmann and Margaret Kammell."

Little is known of George. He probably was living with his parents in New Jersey at the time of his marriage. He was not in New York City in 1790 or New Jersey in 1793. He used the same church for the baptism of his daughter as his brothers did.

Child (Dykeman):

160. i. DEBORAH[6], b. 1 Jun 1786, bp. 6 Aug at Trinity Church, New York City.[4]

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[1]*BDC*, 2:292.
[2]Baptism of child.
[3]NYG&BS, Ms, v. NY3, p. 102.
[4]*NYG&BR*, v. 91, p. 43, parents "George and Lorana Dyckman" were also the sponsors.

80. DIRK/RICHARD[5] DIKEMAN, son of Johannes/John[4] (Dirk[3], Cornelis[2]) and Lena (van Orden) Dikeman, was born at New York City and baptized there at the Reformed Dutch Church 6 July 1757,[1] died after 1810,[2] married (1) at New York City at the English Lutheran Church 15 August 1799 Rachel Mead,[3] born 3 September 1764, daughter of Jesse and Rachel (Knapp) Mead,[4] died before 1808,[5] married (2) at New York City at the English Lutheran Church 1 May 1808 Ann Theale, born 7 October 1773, died 10 August 1835, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Theale.[6]

Richard cannot be discussed apart from his cousin Richard[5] (Cornelius[4]) who was baptized at New York City two years earlier and later removed to New Jersey. Documented facts will be presented first, followed by conjecture and supporting evidence.

Richard[5] (Johannes/John[4]) was the recipient in 1797 of his uncle Samuel van Orden's property on Bloomingdale Road, New York City. At the same time he was made guardian of Samuel's son.[7] In the 1800 U. S. Census of New York City, he and his wife were listed 26-45 years of age with no children entered.[8] From 1801 to 1809 and 1813 to 1817, he was listed in the New York City Directory as a ropemaker. In the 1810 Census he and his wife were listed with a male 10-16, probably his cousin for whom he was guardian since no children of this couple have appeared in the records.

A Richard married Elizabeth Rowlins at the New York City Presbyterian Church on 11 June 1789. This could fit either Richard.[9]

A Richard Dyckman, living in New York City served in the American Revolution from 1776 to 1783. Circumstantial evidence points to Richard[5] (John[4]) rather than Richard[5] (Cornelius[4]). This Richard was a lifelong resident of New York City while his cousin was listed on New Jersey Tax Lists in 1778 and 1780, and whose father was a known Loyalist. According to

his pension application Richard enlisted at New York City in June 1776 in the 2nd. Regiment of Artillery commanded by Colonel John Lamb, the Company commanded by Captain Sebastian Bauman of the New York Continentals. Richard was stationed at West Point, New York, and served in the battles of Germantown and Brandywine in Pennsylvania, and participated in the Siege of Yorktown. He was discharged in 1783. His application for pension was filed 2 April 1818 and he was awarded a pension of $8 per month.[10]

In March 1805 "Richard Dikeman and Rachel his wife" and "Richard Dikeman testamentary guardian of Samuel Van Order" are among heirs of Samuel, Sr., selling property left to them.[11]

In the New York City Directory of 1818, the "Widow of Richard Dikeman" was listed and Ann continued to be listed through 1834.

No children found in any records.

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[1]*BDC*, 2:220.
[2]U. S. Census 1810, New York City.
[3]Original Register of the English Lutheran Church, NYC, at the New York Historical Society.
[4]Spencer P. Mead, *History and Genealogy of the Mead Family*, 1901, pp. 405, 406.
[5]Date of second marriage.
[6]G. S. Blind Brook/Rye Neck Cemetery, Milton Point, Rye, NY.
[7]WNYHS, v. 15, p. 43.
[8]U. S. Census 1800, Ward 7, New York City, p. 127.
[9]*NYG&BR*, v. 12, p. 138.
[10]National Archives, Pension file #S45355.
[11]New York County Deeds, v. 217, p. 434, dated March 1805, recorded 12 May 1827.

91. CATHALINA[5] DIKEMAN, daughter of John[4] (Joris/George[3], Cornelis[2]) and Rebecca (Buys) Dikeman, was born at New York City, baptized there 23 December 1764,[1] died after 1837,[2] married (1) at Christ Lutheran Church of New York City 3 August 1780 Peter Grim, Jr.,[3] baptized 5 November 1749,[4] died between 14 October 1795 and 20 May 1796.[5] son of Peter and Elizabeth ( ) Grim; M. (2) ( ) Corbet.[6]

Cathalina was listed in her father's will of 1786 as wife of Peter Grim, Jr. Peter's will, dated 14 October 1795 and proved 20 May 1796, gave his occupation as tanner, and named his wife Cathalina and children Elizabeth, Peter, Harriet and David.[7]

Children (Grim):

i. ELIZABETH[6], b. ca. 1782
ii, PETER, III[6], b. ca. 1785
iii. HARRIET[6], b. ca. 1788
iv. CATHARINA[6], bp. 12 Sep 1793 at Christ Lutheran Church. Not in father's will 1795,[8]
v. DAVID[6], bp. 30 Jul 1794 at Christ Lutheran Church,[9]

[1]*BDC*, 2:278.
[2]*New York Deeds*, v. 381, p. 92.
[3]NYG&BS Ms., v. NY3, p. 98.
[4]*NYG&BR*, v. 100, p. 168.
[5]Will dates.
[6]She is listed as Cathalina Corbett, 1837 deed. *New York Deeds*, v. 381, p. 92.
[7]WNYHS, v. 9, p. 15
[8]NYG&BS Ms., v. NY1, p. 374.
[9]*Ibid*, p. 378.

92. REBECCA[5] DIKEMAN, daughter of John[4] (Joris/George[3], Cornelis[2]) and Rebecca (Buys) Dikeman was born at New York City, baptized there 26 October 1766,[1] died after 1835,[2] married at New York City at the Reformed Dutch Church 1 January 1790 John Vreelandt.[3]

There was a grocery business in New York City from 1832 to 1834 listed in the city directories as "Dyckman and Vreelandt." Because Rebecca's brother John gave a son the middle name Vreelandt, probably we can assume the business belonged to that John Dikeman and his brother-in-law John Vreelandt.

Rebecca was named in her father's will in 1786. No children of this couple were found.

[1]*BDC*, 2:293.
[2]*New York Deeds*, v. 381, p. 92.
[3]*MDC*, 264.

93. TEUNIS/TUNIS E.[5] DIKEMAN, son of John[4] (Joris/George[3], Cornelis[2]) and Rebecca (Buys) Dikeman, was born at New York City, baptized there 1 January 1769,[1] died at Hempstead, Long Island, New York, 22 December 1844,[2] married at New York City at the Reformed Dutch Church 23 January 1790 Elizabeth Cassidy,[3] born about 1771, died at Hempstead, New York, 23 May 1844.[4]

Tunis was a man of many residences. In the 1800 U. S. Census he was listed in Hempstead, Queens (Nassau) County, New York, and also listed in the New York City Directory of the same year. On 14 July 1800 he purchased from John Van Brunt for $2,750 a dwelling and one hundred acres on the south side of "Gate Plains" in Hempstead.[5] Tunis was a farmer for many years. He appears on the Tax List of Newark, Essex County, New Jersey, from 1814-1819.[6] It is not clear whether he lived there or just owned property in Newark. On 1 July 1833 he purchased for $550 two lots of confiscated Loyalist land.[7]

By 1790, another Dikeman, Josiah, was in Hempsead. Riker was incorrect in assuming a close relationship between the two families (although they shared the same ancestor in Cornelis[2]). Judge John Dikeman of Brooklyn was the son of Josiah and not of this John[4] branch of the family.[8]

Elizabeth and Tunis died about seven months apart in 1844. Administration of his estate was recorded 29 March 1845.[9]

Children (Dikeman):

161. i. MARY[6], b. 24 Jan 1791, bp. 25 Apr at the New York City German Reformed Church[10]
162. ii. JANE[6], b. ca. 1795[11]
163. iii. TUNIS E.[6], b. ca. 1800
164. iv. JOHN[6], b. 1 July 1803[12]
165. v. CHARLES H.[6], b. ca. 1805
166. vi. ELIZABETH[6], b. ca. 1807
167. vii. CATHERINE[6], b. ca. 1809
168. viii. REBECCA[6], b. ca. 1811

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[1]*BDC*, 2:308.
[2]G. S. St. George's Episcopal Church, Hempstead, NY, ae. 76.
[3]*MDC*, 264.
[4]G. S. St. George's Episcopal Church, Hempstead, NY, ae. 73.
[5]Queens County, New York, Deeds, RR-440.
[6]*Index to New Jersey Tax Lists 1772-1822*, (AIS).
[7]Harry B. Yoshpe, *The Disposition Of Loyalist Estates in the Southern District of the State of New York*, p. 164.
[8]Riker, *Harlem*, p. 545. Josiah's Bible record included Judge John Dikeman, his youngest son, who was also executor of Josiah's estate in 1819. Tunis also had a son John, to complicate the situation.
[9]Surrogates Court, Queens County, NY, L. G., p. 199.
[10]NYHS Ms, v. 2, p. 23.
[11]Jane and all children following were named in family wills.
[12]G. S. St. George's Episcopal Church, Hempstead, NY.

94. MATTHEW[5] DIKEMAN, son of John[4] (Joris/George[3], Cornelis[2]) and Rebecca (Buys) Dikeman, was born at New York City, baptized there at the Reformed Dutch Church, as Mattheus, 23 September 1770,[1] died before 1837,[2] married at New York City at the Reformed Dutch Church 28 August 1794 Jemina Horn(e),[3] baptized as Jacomyntje, 18 December 1774,[4] died after 1837,[5] daughter of John and Jacomyntje (Hopper) Horne.[6]

Matthew was listed as a block and pumpmaker in the New York City Directories from 1801 to 1816, not listed from 1817 to 1819, listed without occupation in 1820, and not listed again.

Children (Dikeman):

169. i. JOHN HORNE[6], b. 19 Aug 1795, bp. 1 Nov,[7] d.y.
170. ii. JEMINA[6], b. 5 Jun 1797, bp. 16 Jul[8]
171. iii. MATTHEW, JR.[6], b. 23 Jul 1799, bp. 7 Oct[9]
172. iv. AMELIA ANNE[6], b. ca. 1801[10]

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[1]*BDC*, 2:319.
[2]New York Deeds, v. 381, p. 92.
[3]*MDC*, 270.
[4]*BDC*, 2:344.
[5]New York Deeds, v. 381, p. 92.
[6]For her parentage see GMNJ v. 45, p. 39.
[7]*BDC*, 2:444.

[8]*BDC*, 2:461.
[9]*BDC*, 2:481.
[10]New York Deeds v. 381, p. 92, named with other children.

95. JOHN[5] DIKEMAN, son of John[4] (Joris/George[3], Cornelis[2]) and Rebecca (Buys) Dikeman, was born 13 July 1772 at New York City,[1] baptized there at the Reformed Dutch Church 2 August 1772,[2] died at Marcy, Oneida County, New York, 1 February 1848,[3] married at Haerlem (New York City) 14 April 1794 Rebecca Randall,[4] born 21 August 1774, died 19 April 1851,[5] daughter of Jonathan and Catherine (Myer) Randall.[6]

John was the third child to be baptized as Johannes. After his marriage he lived for awhile in New York City where he was in the grocery business.[7] In business by himself in 1801 and 1802, in 1803 and 1804 the business was listed as Dikeman and Randall (probably his wife's family). In 1805 it appears as though he is in business with his brother-in-law John Vreelandt as the listing changed to Dikeman and Vreelandt through 1808.

He was in New York City according to the U. S. Census of 1800, listing wife, sons and one slave.[8] He could not be identified in 1810. On 6 December 1815 John paid $3,340 for land "in his actual possession now being" (he had probably leased the land previously) for the "farm situate at Deerfield Lot #7 in subdivision of great lot #7 in Sedequeda Patent on the north side of the Mohawk River . . . 109 acres more or less." Deed from Peter and Elizabeth Smith.[9]

In 1820 he was in Deerfield (later Marcy), Oneida County, where he remained for the rest of his life. In 1820 he and the three sons at home were all engaged in agriculture.[10] John was the head of the household in the 1830 and 1840 census.

John died in 1848 at seventy-six. Rebecca lived with their son James and was counted in his household in 1850. She died in 1851 at seventy-five.

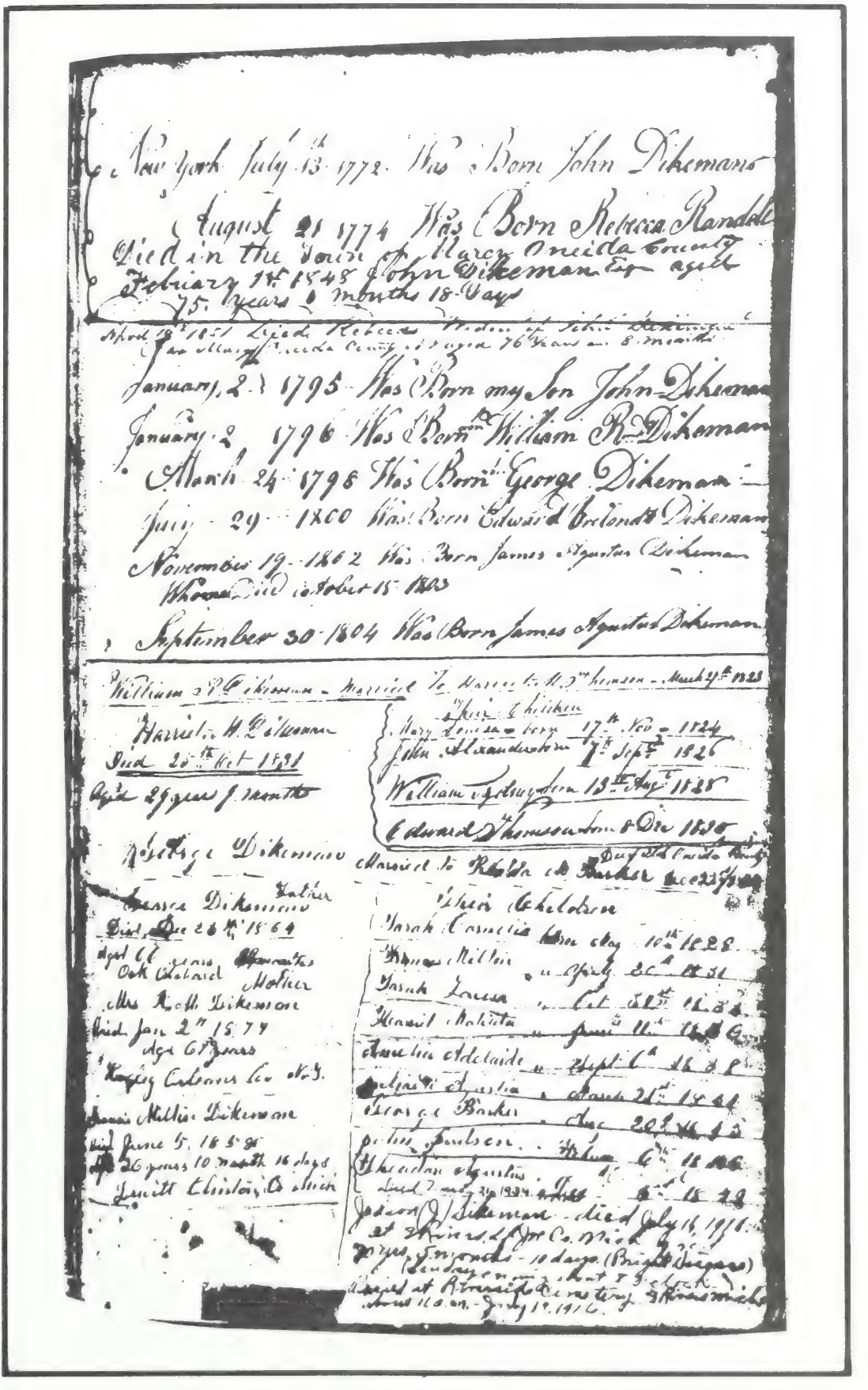
John's will was dated 21 September 1844 and proved 29 May 1849.

> ". . . to my beloved wife Rebecca and to her heirs and assigns forever it being my wish, desire and belief that she will use, dispose and appropriate the same in such wise and manner as will best promote her own comfort and the spiritual and temporal welfare of our children and relations."

Rebecca was named chief executrix. Later a petition to probate was made by son James A. of Marcy. Heirs named were widow, Rebecca Dikeman, of Marcy, and four sons: William R. of Mechanicsburg, Sagamon County, Illinois; George of Murray, Orleans County, New York; Edward V. and James A. of Marcy, Oneida County, New York.[11]

Children (Dikeman):

173. i. JOHN[6], b. 2 Jan 1795[12]
174. ii. WILLIAM RANDALL[6], b. 2 Jan 1796
175. iii. GEORGE[6], b. 24 Mar 1798
176. iv. EDWARD VREELANDT[6], b. 29 Jul 1800
177. v. JAMES AUGUSTUS[6], b. 19 Nov 1802, d. 5 Oct 1803
178. vi. JAMES AUGUSTUS[6], b. 30 Sep 1804



[1]Family Bible in possession of Lawrence G.[10] Dikeman, 2169 Arbor, Muskegon, MI 49441.
[2]*BDC*, 2:329.
[3]Bible.
[4]*Ibid*, confirmed by "New York Weekly Museum" 19 Apr 1794: "John Dikeman of this city married Monday last at Haerlem to Miss Rebecca Randall, daughter of Jonathan Randall of Haerlem."
[5]*Ibid*.
[6]Toler, *New Harlem Register*, p. 378.
[7]NYC Directories.
[8]U. S. Census 1800, New York City, p. 720.
[9]Oneida County, NY, Deeds, v. 27, p. 516.
[10]U.S. Census 1820, Oneida County, NY, R73, p. 189.
[11]Oneida County, NY, Wills, Bk. 9, p. 117.
[12]All birth and death dates in Family Bible.

96. ANNETJE[5] DYCKMAN, daughter of Jan[4] (Nicholas[3], Cornelis[2]) and Engeltje (Bragaw/Brokaw) Dyckman, was born at New York City, baptized there 11 December 1751,[1] died between 1774 and 1783,[2] married at New York City (license) 8 June 1773 Garret Peterson.[3]

Her grandfather Bragaw's will in 1754 mentioned the children of Engeltje.[4] Her marriage license listed her as Anna Duyckman and she was Anna Dyckman on her son's baptismal record. Garret Peterson married (2) Catherine Dyckman, Anna's cousin.

Child (Peterson):

i. JACOB[6], bp. New York City, 5 June 1774[5]

[1]*BDC*, 2:172.
[2]Baptism of son, 2nd marriage of husband.
[3]New York Marriages 336.
[4]WNYHS, v. 5, p. 161.
[5]*BDC*, 2:341.

99. ELIZABETH[5] DYCKMAN, daughter of Cornelius[4], (Johannes[3],[2]) and Willemtje (Buys) Dyckman was born 22 October 1754,[1] probably at Northeast, Dutchess (Putnam) County, New York,[2] baptized 23 February 1755 at Rhinebeck Reformed Dutch Church, Dutchess County, New York,[3] died after 1825,[4] married about 1772 William Livingston, son of James and Catharine (Kuhn) Livingston,[5] died about 1803.[6]

Probably William Livingston was the one in Watervliet, Albany County, New York, in the 1790 U. S. Census with two males over 16, five males under 16 and four females.

Elizabeth was called "Deick" at the baptism of her third child and Dyckman at those of her sixth and ninth children.

Children (Livingston):

i. CATHARINA[6], bp. 7 Nov 1773, St. John's Lutheran Church, Manorton, Albany Co., NY,[7] m. James Woodcock, 2 known children
ii. LYDIA[6], bp. 23 Oct 1775, St. John's Lutheran Church, Manorton, Albany Co., NY,[8] m. Ezekiel Van De Bogart/Bogart 5 known children
iii. ELISABETH[6], bp. 25 Dec 1777, St. Thomas Lutheran Church, Churchtown, Albany Co., NY,[9] m. Adam Segur/Sager, 5 known children
iv. CORNELIUS[6], bp. 6 Sep 1780, St. John's Lutheran Church, Manorton, Albany Co., NY,[10] m. Elizabeth Simmons, resided Otego, Otsego Co., NY, 3 known children
v. JEMS/JAMES[6], b. 6 Jan 1783, bp. 1783, St. Peter's Lutheran Church, Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., NY,[11] m. Matilda Nethaway, resided Schoharie Co., several known children
vi. JOHN W.[6], bp. 14 Aug 1785, Kinderhook Reformed Dutch Church Albany (Columbia) Co., NY,[12] m. Malinda Nethaway, sister of Matilda, above, resided Schoharie Co., NY, several known children
vii. DERICK[6], b. 16 or 18 Mar 1787, m. (1) Susan Edwards, (2) Mrs. Mehitable Abbott, 5 known children by 1st. wife, d. Richmondville, Schoharie Co., NY
viii. HARRIET[6], b. ca. 1790, m. Philo Durand, 1 known child
ix. SAMUEL[6], b. 22 Jun 1789, bp. 28 Sep, Gilead Lutheran Church, Center Brunswick, Renssalaer Co., NY,[13] d. Tioga Co., NY, 8 known children
x. EZEKIEL[6], b. 18 Sep 1796, bp. 25 Oct, Lawyersville Reformed Dutch Church, Cobleskill, Schoharie Co., NY,[14] m. Margaret Gillett, resided Jackson Co., MI, several known children
xi. WILLIAM[6], b. ca 1800, prob. Schoharie Co., NY, m. Elizabeth and/or Mary Palmetier, resided Schoharie Co., NY, removed to Walworth Co., WI, later to MN, 8 known children
xii. PETER[6], b. 1794, d.y.

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[1]Kelly, *Rhinebeck Church*, 530.
[2]Father on Tax Lists of Northeast, 1754-1756, Buck, *Tax Lists of Dutchess Co., NY.*
[3]Kelly, *Rhinebeck Church*, 630.
[4]Listed as widow Livingston, 1825 N. Y. State Census of Schoharie town, Schoharie Co.
[5]Family record of Muriel A. Horner, 8149 Westwood Hills Dr., St. Louis Park, MN 55426, source of all subsequent information unless otherwise noted.
[6]Intestate estate was probated in Delaware Co., NY, 28 Jan 1804, administered by son-in law Ezekiel Van De Bogart whose residence was Schoharie Co. Son Cornelius was living in Delaware Co. at 1810 U. S. Census; perhaps William died there.
[7]Lutheran Records, 188.
[8]*Ibid*, 267.
[9]*Ibid*, 522.
[10]*Ibid*, 432.
[11]*Ibid*, 1369.
[12]R. W. Vosburgh, Transcript at NYG&BS, v. 2, p. 155. Hereafter, Vosburgh.
[13]Lutheran Records, 1538.
[14]Vosburgh, v. 3, p. 11.

103. JOHANNES[5] DYCKMAN, son of Cornelius[4] (Johannes[3,2]) and Willemtje (Buys) Dyckman was born at Livingston Manor, Albany (Columbia) County, New York, baptized at the Red Hook Lutheran Church, 18 May 1766,[1] died at Rock County, Wisconsin, July 1859,[2] married at the Reformed Dutch Church of Albany, Albany County, New York, 1 April 1794, Harianchen Palmetier,[3] born 11 July 1774, baptized 4 August 1774, died at Bradford, Rock County, Wisconsin, 16 February 1856, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Lescher/Lasher) Palmetier.[4]

Johannes left Albany County between November 1794 and April 1797 to live in Schoharie County, New York.[5] He was counted in the U. S. Census of 1800 in Schoharie County with one male under 10, one male 26-45 and 1 female 26-45.[6]

On 31 December 1800 his father conveyed to him land adjoining the highway from Schoharie to Cobleskill.[7]

Johannes/John was in Schoharie, it would appear, for all the U. S. and New York State censuses through 1840. By 1850 he was in Bradford, Rock County, Wisconsin, next door to his daughter Hester Fredendall. According to the U. S. census record he was 84 years of age. He died July 1859, aged 94.

Children: (Dyckman):

179. i. ELIZABETH[6], b. 7 Sep 1794, bp. 2 Nov 1794[8]
180. ii. CORNELIS[6], b. 12 Feb 1797, bp. 17 Apr 1797[9]
181. iii. HARIANCHEN[6], b. 29 Oct 1799, bp. 26 Jan 1800[10]
182. iv. JENNY[6], b. 30 Aug 1804, bp. 1804[11]
183. v. MARIA[6], b. 26 Feb 1806, bp. 1806[12]
184. vi. LENA[6], b. 29 Oct 1807, bp. 7 Feb 1808[13]
185. vii. HELLETCHEN[6], b. 9 Nov 1810, bp. 1811[14]
186. viii. HESTER JANE[6], b. Oct 1812[15]
187. ix. HENDRAECUS[6], b. 18 Oct 1813, bp. 1 May 1814[16]

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[1]Kelly, *Red Hook Lutheran Church*, 1001.

[2]Nethaway-Burton Family Bible, published 1813 by the Evert Duychinck, John Tiebout, G. and R. Waite, and Websters and Skinners of Albany; George Long, Printer, at Middleburgh Library, Schoharie Co., NY.

[3]Albany Reformed Dutch Church records, Part 8, p. 8 names John Dykmann and Maritie Palmetier. All later records Ariantje, Harianchen, Anna, Henrietta, Harriet.

[4]Family Record, cites "Palmetier Genealogy." All information on this family is from Arthur L. Dykeman, R.1, Box 670, Clayton, WA 99110, unless otherwise noted. otherwise noted.

[5]Dates of baptisms of children, the first at Albany, the second at Schoharie.

[6]U. S. Census 1790, Schoharie Co., p. 125.

[7]Unrecorded deed within another deed, Schoharie Co., NY, Mortgages, v. D, pp. 223, 224.

[8]Jerusalem Reformed Dutch Church, Albany.

[9]St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Schoharie, 2592.

[10]Schoharie Reformed Dutch Church, 2085.

[11]*Ibid*, 2469.

[12]*Ibid*.

[13]St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Schoharie, 2887.

[14]Schoharie Reformed Dutch Church, 2591.
[15]Family Record of Lynda L. Fredendall, 4355 Nogales Ave., Astascadero, CA 98422.
[16]CLDS records give his baptism at Howe's Cave Reformed Dutch Church, NY, by former Schoharie pastor, J. D. Shafer, residing in Cobleskill.

104. CORNELIA[5] DYCKMAN, daughter of Cornelius[4] (Johannes[3,2]) and Willemtje (Buys) Dyckman was born at Livingston Manor, Albany (Columbia) County, New York, baptized at the Linlithgo Reformed Dutch Church 4 June 1769,[1] died after 1817,[2] married (1) by 1791 Hendrick Van Cleach/Kleeck, married (2) by 1794 Derick/Dirck/Richard Woodcock,[3] baptized 7 June 1772 at New Concord, New York,[4] son of Dirck and Elizabeth (Decker) Woodcock.[5]

Children (Van Kleeck):

i. CORNELIUS[6], bp. 6 Feb 1791, the Reformed Dutch Church of Schodack, Moitzeskill, Renssalaer Co., NY[6]
ii. JANNETJE[6], b. 14 Jul 1791, bp. 29 Jun 1792 at Kinderhook Reformed Dutch Church, Columbia Co., NY[7]

Children (Woodcock):

iii. JOHANNES[6], b. 27 Jun 1794, bp. 17 Aug Kinderhook Reformed Dutch Church, Columbia Co., NY,[8] prob. d.y.
iv. CORNELIA[6], m. 5 Jan 1817, Schoharie Lutheran Church, Schoharie Co., NY, Joseph Passlow[9]
v. DIRCK/RICHARD[6], b. 24 Oct 1801, bp. 14 Jan 1802 Middleburgh Reformed Dutch Church, Schoharie Co., NY,[10] m. probably 3 Jun 1821 at Schoharie Lutheran Church, Schoharie Co., NY, Sally Rickert[11]

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[1]Kelly, *Linlithgo Church*, 1149.
[2]Named in daughter's marriage record, Schoharie Lutheran Church, 1735.
[3]Baptism of first Woodcock child, Vosburgh, v. 2, p. 214.
[4]By Rev. Gideon Bostwick of Great Barrington, MA (from a correspondent).
[5]Father's will of 1797, proved 1806 at Kinderhook.
[6]Lauretta P. Harris, *Vital Records of the Town of Schodack, Renssalaer County* (1970). p. 35.
[7]Vosburgh, v. 2, p. 192.
[8]*Ibid*, v. 2, p. 214.
[9]Lutheran Church Records #1735, Cornelia is listed as "dau. of Richard Woodcock and Cornelia Dyke."
[10]Kelly, *Middleburgh Church*, 273.
[11]Lutheran Records 1777, a Richard D. Woodcock of Schoharie married as shown.

112. JANNETJE[5] DYCKMAN, daughter of Nicholas[4] (Johannes[3,2]) and Annetje (Huyck) Dyckman, was born at Livingston Manor, Albany (Columbia County), New York, about 1762, baptized at the Linlithgo Reformed Dutch Church 28 March 1762,[1] died after 21 December 1805,[2] married at the Linlithgo Church 3 September 1783 (banns) Hendrik/Henry Shook/Shuck/Shoek.[3]

At the time of the marriage both were "of the Manor", indicating that this is the correct Jannetje. Her cousin, Jannetje, daughter of Cornelius[4], was born in 1763 and the family was living in Kinderhook at this time.[4]

Jannetje's surname is listed in baptism records as Dyk, Deick and Dykman.

A sponsor at Jannetje's baptism was her father's sister, Hilletje[4] (Dyckman) Schook, who married Willem. Perhaps Willem Schook and Hendrik Shook are related.

Children (Shook):

i. HENDRICK[6], b. 8 Apr 1784, bp. 9 May[5]
ii. EVA[6], b. 29 Apr 1786, bp. 11 Jun[6]
iii. JOHANNES[6], b. 18 Sep 1791, bp. 16 Oct[7]
iv. MARIA[6], b. 5 Mar 1801, bp. 7 Jun[8]
v. JACOB[6], b. 5 Mar 1801, bp. 7 Jun[9]
vi. GRUTEY[6], b. 6 Jul 1803, bp. 1803[10]
vii. PHILLIP[6], b. 21 Dec 1805, bp. 1805[11]

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[1]Kelly, *Linlithgo Church*, 763.
[2]Bp. date of last child.
[3]Kelly, *Linlithgo Church*, 233.
[4]Columbia County, NY, Deeds, v. A, p. 17.
[5]Kelly, *Linlithgo Church* 1827.
[6]Kelly, *Gallatinville Church*, 920.
[7]*Ibid*, 1079.
[8]*Ibid*, 1417.
[9]*Ibid*, 1418.
[10]*Ibid*, 1494.
[11]*Ibid*, 1615.

UNPLACED DIKEMANS

The unplaced Dikemans (in every conceivable spelling) are numerous for many reasons, but lack of research is not one of them! In fact, in a few instances we have so much data that an assignment cannot be made with any certainty.

The unplaced persons are listed as follows: Fairfield County, Connecticut, followed by upper New York State (which includes the Litchfield County, Connecticut, branch because it is assumed they originated in New York), and New Jersey.

Three Dikeman towns in Fairfield County, Connecticut, suffered severe damage at the hands of the British during the American Revolution. Many records, of importance to genealogists, were burned or lost in Fairfield, Norwalk and Danbury. After the war several Dikemans left the area to go to New York, Ohio or Vermont, usually with other neighboring families.

The upstate New York Dyckmans, unlike their Fairfield County cousins who were property owners, were mostly tenants at Livingston Manor or renters in nearby towns. Land records and wills are almost nonexistent for early Dyckmans in Albany, Dutchess and Columbia Counties. Since many of these Dyckmans lived in areas which were Dutch and German strongholds, the old-world naming patterns persisted into the fifth and sixth generations, while the Fairfield County, Connecticut, cousins had long since abandoned the Dutch practice and were using biblical or English names for their children. In the fourth generation of the Johannes[2] branch in New York, we find four brothers using so many of the same names that we have, in their part of the fifth generation, four named Johannes, three each named Elisabeth, Annatje and Jannetje, and two named Jacob! Is it any wonder that we have so many unplaced people? Like their Fairfield County cousins, many of the New Yorkers chose to leave familiar people and places to seek their livelihood elsewhere.

One of the earliest residents of Litchfield County in northern Connecticut was Johannes[2] Dyckman who thought he was still within the bounds of Livingston Manor, when in reality he was just across the border in Salisbury, Connecticut. There was a strip along the Connecticut-New York border, known as The Oblong, which was claimed by both states so records, as well as people, were confused! By the early 1800's several descendant families were in Salisbury and nearby Sharon after an absence of several generations. Some of these were in western New York later.

Unplaced Dikemans are given numbers because in most instances they are certainly descendants of Johannes[1] Dyckman, and because many of today's Dikemans can trace the family line back to one of them. It is hoped that "out there" where our Dyckman/Dikeman/Dykeman Family Association has not yet reached, are descendants of these unplaced Dikemans who will provide us with a document, a letter, a Family Bible record — something which will make the long-sought connection for these "lost" Dikemans.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY
CONNECTICUT

CT 1. ASA DIKEMAN was born, probably at Danbury, Fairfield County, Connecticut, about 1773,[1] died at Newtown 14 June 1835,[2] married there 26 January 1804 Anna Terrill.[3]

Asa was admitted as a Freeman of Danbury on 13 April 1807, along with Niram and Daniel Dikeman.[4] A Danbury land record of 22 March 1810 names Asa and Niram as brothers.[5] Asa died intestate. Nathaniel Dikeman was named appraiser with Edmund and Henry Dikeman as executors.[6] No distribution was found.

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[1]Age at death.
[2]Newtown, CT, Vital Records, v. 2, p. 131.
[3]*Ibid*, v. 2, p. 35.
[4]Danbury Record Book.
[5]Danbury, CT, Deeds, v. 13, p. 697.
[6]Probate Records of Danbury, CT St. Lib., Hartford.

CT 2. BENJAMIN DIKEMAN was born, probably at Danbury, Fairfield County, Connecticut, about 1776,[1] died at Danbury 12 January 1858,[2] married Mary Crofut.[3]

Benjamin was admitted as a Freeman in Danbury on 21 September 1809.[4] A deed in Danbury in 1835 executed by Ira C. Dikeman conveys "land now occupied by my father Benjamin."[5]

Children (Dikeman):

i. IRA C.

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[1]Age at death.
[2]G.S., Wooster Cemetery, Danbury.
[3]*Ibid.*
[4]Danbury Record Book.
[5]Danbury Land Records, v. 28, p. 417.

CT 3. BETTE DIKEMAN was born about 1738, married at Redding 5 November 1758 Michael Benedict,[1] son of John and Sarah (Seeley) Benedict.[2] Probably Bette is the daughter of Frederick, whose known children were born between about 1737 and 1750.

Children (Benedict):[3]

i. JOHN
ii. DANIEL
iii. MICHAEL
iv. JOSIAH

[1]Bailey, *Connecticut Marriages.*
[2]Card, *Dikemans.*
[3]*Ibid.*

CT 4. CHARLES DIKEMAN witnessed deed of Hezekiah[6] (John[5], Cornelius[4], Johannes/John[3], Cornelis[2]) to his brothers, John[6] and Daniel[6] in Norwalk 31 December 1807.[1] Possibly he is the son of Stephen[5], John's brother.

[1]Norwalk Land Records, v. 21, p. 257.

CT 5. CORNELIUS DIKEMAN was born about 1755, enlisted 24 June 1776, Bradley's Regiment, to Fort Washington, New York.[1] Cornelius died 11 Jan 1777.

[1]*Service, Revolution.*

CT 6. Cornelius Dikeman was born probably at Fairfield County, Connecticut, about 1755,[1] died at Smithfield, Madison County, New York, 21 February 1826,[2] married (1), probably in Connecticut, ( ) ( ),[3] (2) Lucy ( ).[4]

Cornelius was in Hillsdale Town, Columbia County, New York,[5] for the U. S. Census of 1790 where he was counted with one male over 16, four males under 16 and four females.[6] He does not appear in the 1800 census. By 1810 he is in Smithfield, Madison County, New York, with some of his sons' families nearby and two sons and three daughters still at home.[7] Cornelius served as a juror in 1807.[8] He died at Smithfield and is buried with his second wife and son Cornelius, Jr., on the William Dougherty Farm.[9]

Possibly this Cornelius is the son of Stephen[5] (Cornelius[4], Johannes/John[3], Cornelis[2]). According to a Fairfield deed Stephen was "of Danbury";[10] Cornelius[4] left a bequest to "the eldest son of my son Stephen, dec." in 1783,[11] (perhaps his namesake); and Cornelius of Madison County named a son Stephen (possibly for his father).

Children (Dikeman), all named in father's will:

i. HANNAH
ii. BETSEY
iii. ESTHER
iv. STEPHEN, b. ca. 1781
v. ENOCH, b. ca. 1783
vi. CZAR, b. 1786
vii. GILSON, b. ca. 1789
viii. CORNELIUS, Jr., b. ca. 1792

[1]William H. Tuttle, *Names and Sketches of the Pioneer Settlers of Madison County, New York* (Interlaken, NY: Heart of the Lakes Publishing), p. 82. Hereafter, Tuttle, *Madison Co.*

[2]Mary K. Meyer and Joyce C. Scott, *Cemetery Inscriptions of Madison County, New York*, 1960, v. 1, p. 36. Hereafter Meyer & Scott, *Cemetery Inscriptions.*

[3]Abstracts of Madison County Wills, Bk. EX, p. 93, *Tree Talks.* Cornelius left furniture to his daughters which had belonged to his first wife, their mother.

[4]Meyer and Scott, *Cemetery Inscriptions*, v. 1, p. 36. Inscription calls Lucy his wife.

[5]Cornelius of Hillsdale and Cornelius later of Madison County are definitely the same person. The census statistics match. The death certificate of Emmet Dikeman of Henrietta, Monroe County, NY, grandson of Cornelius, says that his father Enoch was born at Hillsdale. Copy of certificate in possession of compiler.

[6]U.S. Census 1790, Hillsdale Town, Columbia Co., NY. Hillsdale was settled by New Englanders. Many of the surnames before and after Cornelius are common Fairfield Co., CT, names.

[7]U.S. Census 1810, Smithfield, Madison Co., NY, pp. 869, 870.

[8]Tuttle, *Madison Co.*

[9]Meyer and Scott, *Cemetery Inscriptions.*

[10]Jacobus, *Old Fairfield*, v. 2, p. 290.

[11]Fairfield Co., CT, Probate Records, on film at the CT State Lib., Hartford.

There is a great deal of information on Daniels in Fairfield County, Connecticut, in the appropriate time period. There is also a great lack of information for the period, making it difficult to place the information with the correct person. It is not even certain, from the available information, how many Daniels there were! To help clarify the situation two assigned Daniels will be given with their statistics. It seems that more than one Daniel chose a Sarah for a wife. Therefore the information on the Sarahs will also be presented here.

CT 7. DANIEL DIKEMAN was born, probably in Fairfield County, Connecticut, about 1735. He served in the French and Indian War in 1758 and 1762.[1] He was at Danbury, Fairfield County, Connecticut, when he served in the American Revolution at Fishkill, New York, in 1778.[2] He was taken sick and returned home for a month's furlough. Because he was unable to return to duty, his son Daniel volunteered in his place, serving from September to November.[3]

This Daniel could be a late son of Johannes/John[3] (Cornelis[2]), although this is not likely as John's eight known children were born between 1703 and about 1717. The best theory would seem to be that Daniel is an early son of Frederick[4] (Johannes/John[3], Cornelis[2]), whose two earliest known sons, Joseph and Thaddeus, were born in the 1730's.

Child (Dikeman), probably more:

i. DANIEL, b. 29 Aug 1757

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[1]Card, *Dikemans.*

[2]Pension File #S15408 of son Daniel Dikeman, born 29 Aug 1757 at Danbury.

[3]*Ibid.*

CT 8. DANIEL DIKEMAN, son of Daniel, #CT 7. above, was born at Danbury, Fairfield County, Connecticut 29 August 1757. According to his pension application, he enlisted for service in the spring of 1777 when the British burned Danbury. He was wounded in the thigh by a bayonet at nearby Ridgefield. He volunteered in 1778 to finish his father's term of enlistment when his father became ill. Later that year he was drafted for service at Fishkill, New York. In 1779 he was drafted for nine months with Captain Benjamin Boughton and went to Carmel, New York. In August 1781 he enlisted under Ensign Levi Wheeler to guard the coast at Five Mile River, Norwalk, Connecticut. He also stated in his application that he lived in Danbury until 1811 and then in Fairfield, Weston and Norwalk. He was seventy-six when he applied for his pension on 11 September 1833.

[1]Pension Application #S15408.

CT 9. DANIEL DIKEMAN was born, probably at Fairfield County, Connecticut, died before 9 October 1792 at Danbury, Fairfield County,[1] married at Danbury 14 December 1786 Sarah Beaty, born 23 August 1767,[2] died before 25 January 1791,[3] daughter of James and Ruhamah (Sturgis) Beaty.[4] James Beaty's will names his grandchildren, children of late daughter Sarah Dikeman, deceased.[5]

Children (Dikeman):

i. ALFRED
ii. NATHAN
iii. DANIEL
iv. DENNIS

[1]Danbury Probate Records on film at Ct State Lib., Hartford. Distribution of estate valued at £10-11-0 provided that one old wheel and one chest go to Mr. Beaty, and the old house to Daniel.

[2]Danbury Vital Records.

[3]Daniel appointed administrator of Sarah's estate. Card, *Dikemans*.

[4]Jacobus, *Old Fairfield*, v. 2, p. 79.

[5]Dated 26 Mar 1811, proved 25 Nov 1811. Danbury Probate Records on film at CT St. Lib., Hartford.

CT 10. DANIEL DIKEMAN married ( ) ( ), who died at South Salem, Westchester County, New York, 27 December 1804 in her fortieth year (making birthdate about 1765).[1] No known Daniel or wife fits these dates.

[1]NYG&BR v. 34, p. 196.

126. DANIEL[6] DIKEMAN, son of John[5] (Cornelius[4], Johannes/John[3], Cornelis[2]) was baptized at Weston, Fairfield County, Connecticut, 8

December 1765, died 2 February 1835, married 10 February 1790 Eleanor Godfrey, born about 1767, died 1822.

Child (Dikeman):

i. Moses Bulkley[7]

CT 11. Daniel Dikeman, father of Josiah Dikeman (Josiah born about 1782 or 1792; record of age not clear whether age five or fifteen). Danbury Probate Records of 1797 say that Joseph Brunson was appointed guardian for Josiah, son of Daniel, deceased.

Listed below are Daniels in various records for which no placement has been made:

Danbury Tax Lists show a Daniel from 1793 to 1802, then 1807 and 1808.

Daniel, administrator of the estate of Daniel, sells land 19 February 1798.[1]

Danbury Land Records show a Daniel selling land to Samuel Dikeman in 1800 (the only time he sold to a Dikeman). Other sales were in 1802, 1803, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810. In 1802 and 1803 the sales involved Daniel and wife Sarah. In 1802 he bought land from Levi[5] Dikeman, son of Frederick[4].

A deed in 1802 mentions "the grist mill owned by Daniel Dikeman and Joseph Sturgis."[2] In five deeds the land is listed as Starr's Plain. In two other deeds the land is listed as part in Ridgefield and part in Danbury. In 1810 Daniel and two others sell for $500 acreage "at Starr Plain, part in Danbury and part in Ridgefield."[3] In 1802 Daniel says he is selling the "same land that I bought from James Beaty in 1799." Several other pieces are bounded by some of James Beaty's land. We know that James Beaty named as heirs in 1811 Alfred, Nathan, Daniel and Dennis, children of his daughter Sarah, deceased. Since Alfred, in 1811, and Nathan, in 1814, sold land in Danbury, it seems possible that all Daniel's land transactions were made by Daniel, son of Daniel and Sarah (Beaty) Dikeman. One deed, copied in its entirety, is presented here because it is typical of many deeds at that time.[4]

7 April 1803 Daniel Dikeman and Sarah his wife for $2,333.33 sell three parcels of land in Danbury, "bounded as follows, beginning at a stake by the highway with a heap of stones around it, running westerly by the land of Jonathan Whitlock, to a heap of stones at the corner of Joseph Mead's Land, then northerly to a heap of stones by the Pond, then across the Pond and then a westerly course by the pond to Eli Griffin's Land so called - then southerly by Nathaniel Sellick's Land to the fence - then as the fence now stands - thence northerly by said Sellick's out to the Perambulating line - then southerly to Joseph Mead's

Land - then westerly by Joseph Mead's Land to a heap of stones on a rock - then easterly by Joseph Mead's and Nathaniel Sellick's land to a heap of stones - then southerly to David Osborn's land to a stump with stones around it - then easterly by said Osborn's Land to the Highway - then running by the Highway to John Mill's Land - then westerly to a heap of stone - then to the first mentioned bounds. Also one other piece of Land lying on the East Side of the highway bounded as follows - beginning at the Highway, Running Easterly and southerly and westerly by Nathaniel Sellick's land out to the Highway to the place of beginning. Also one other piece of land bounded as follows - beginning at a stake and running Northerly by Seth Wood's Land to a joining Mrs. Scribner's Land - then Easterly and Northerly by said Scribner's Land to Eliachim Wildman's Land to a Poplar Tree, that is marked - then westerly to a pile of stones with a stake - then Southerly to a heap of stones - then westerly to a heap of stones - then northerly to a heap of stones - at the corner of the Lot where it began - containing one hundred acres by Estimation."

[1]Card, *Dikemans*.
[2]Danbury Land Records, v. 11, p. 86.
[3]*Ibid*, v. 13, p. 698.
[4]*Ibid*, v. 11, p. 528.

In 1810 two Daniels were counted in the census at Norwalk, one over 45 with wife and two children, the other over 45 with wife and three children. The former one is probably Daniel[6] (John[5], Cornelius[4], Johannes/John[3], Cornelis[2]), who inherited Norwalk land from his grandfather.

Sarah Dikeman, widow of Daniel, has dower of land set off 28 May 1778.[1]

Sarah Dikeman sells land at Starrs Plain to James Lacy 26 November 1787.[2]

Sarah Dikeman leases land to Benjamin Sellick 3 January 1791.[3]

Sarah Dikeman buys land from Samuel Dikeman; on the same day Daniel sells land to Samuel, 25 February 1800.[4]

[1]Card, *Dikemans*.
[2]Danbury Land Records, v. 4, p. 336.
[3]*Ibid*, v. 2, p. 361.
[4]*Ibid*, v. 10, pp. 16, 17.

CT 12. ELI DIKEMAN was born about 1765, probably in Fairfield County, Connecticut, died 23 August 1854, aged eighty-nine,[1] married Zilpha ( ), born about 1772 in Connecticut, died 4 February 1856, aged eighty-four, both buried in Maple Grove Cemetery, Candor, Tioga County, New York.[2]

Eli and Nathaniel bought land together in Newtown, Fairfield County, Connecticut, in 1791; in 1795 Eli bought Danbury land from Thomas Dikeman and sold two pieces of Danbury land to Thomas in 1796.

Eli first appears in U.S. Census records in 1800 in Butternuts, Otsego County, New York, with one male under 10, one male 26-45, three females under 10, one female 10-16 and one female 26-45. In the U. S. Census of 1810 he was in Spencer, Tioga County, with three males under 10, one male 10-16, one male over 45, two females under 10, two females 10-16, two females 16-26 and one female 26-45. Eli appears in Danby, Tioga County, in 1820 but probably had not moved since Danby was created from Spencer. In 1830 he is still in Danby, now Tompkins County. In 1840 and 1850 he is in Candor, Tioga County.[3]

Perhaps Eli is a son of Thaddeus Dikeman of Danbury, Connecticut; Thomas and Nathaniel may be his brothers. Zilpha, born in Connecticut, may be the daughter of Michael Parks of Newtown, Fairfield County, Connecticut, who was a tavern keeper there.[4] According to Newtown records Michael Parks removed to Auburn, New York (near Syracuse), before 1830. Eli and Zilpha named their first son Michael Parks Dikeman, the only one of their children to have a middle name.

Children (Dikeman), all baptized by Rev. Daniel Nash:[5]

i. SALLY, b. 8 May 1793, bp. 9 Nov 1801
ii. HANNAH, b. 5 Oct 1794, bp. 9 Nov 1801
iii. MICHAEL PARKS, b. 12 Jul 1796, bp. 9 Nov 1801
iv. BETHIAH, b. 3 Aug 1798, bp. 9 Nov 1801
v. ANNA, b. 29 Nov 1800, bp. 8 Nov 1801
vi. HIRAM, b. 1 Jun 1803, bp. 30 Dec 1805
vii. WILLIAM, b. 7 Aug 1805, bp. 30 Dec 1805
viii. HARRIET, b. 7 Aug 1805, bp. 30 Dec 1805

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[1]Diary of Jacob Willsey, p. 58, *Tree Talks*, v. 25, p. 189. Tioga County, New York, Cemetery Records, typescript by Beulah Brown Chapter, DAR, at NYG&BS, g.s. at Maple Grove Cemetery lists Eli's death date as 24 Aug 1855, p. 253.

[2]Tioga County Cemetery Records, cited above.

[3]U. S. Census 1850, M432, R604, p. 147, confirms CT birthplace for Eli and Zilpha.

[4]Johnston, *Newtown*.

[5]Record Book of Rev. Daniel Nash 1787-1827, manuscript at NYG&BS, v. 0-2, p. 14. Nash was an Episcopal missionary who travelled mainly in Otsego and Chenango Counties. Census records indicate the possibility of more children after 1805.

CT 13. EUNICE DIKEMAN was born about 1752, married at Danbury, Fairfield County, Connecticut, 27 May 1772 Daniel Judd. According to a Taylor genealogy, author unknown, pages 498 and 499, Eunice and her sister Lois were "daughters of Frederick, born Connecticut or New York, of Warwick, New York." Danbury Vital Records list children.

Children (Judd):

i. PHINEAS

ii. SON (name illegible)
iii. ELI
iv. BETTY
v. CHLARY
vi. ALETHEA
vii. DAVID

CT 14. FREDERICK H. DIKEMAN$_1$ was born at Redding, Fairfield County, Connecticut, 26 August 1760, died at Hubbardton, Rutland County, Vermont, 17 May 1848, married (1) at Connecticut in 1779 Mable (Cole) Couch Meeker, (2) Sarah Luther, (3) Huldah Sellick, (4) Bethiah Peters. Mabel, his first wife, was the mother of his children. She had five children by her previous marriages.

Frederick, according to family tradition, lied about his age so that he could fight in the American Revolution. According to his pension application$_2$ he enlisted in Norwalk, Connecticut, for one year in January 1776 in the Connecticut Line of the Continental Army under Captain Joseph Hoit and Colonel Charles Webb. He was in the defeat at Long Island (New York), and in the action at Harlem Heights (New York), Trenton (New Jersey), and White Plains (New York), at which time he received a wound in the right leg. A month later he was wounded by the fall of a plank which caused a breach (rupture). He was discharged at the end of the year.

He enlisted again 1 March 1777 in Colonel Chandler's Connecticut Line under Captain Samuel Comstock. He was in the battle at Danbury (Connecticut) when the British burned the town in April 1777. Because of his wounds he was left to guard the town until 1780. He then received an unlimited furlough and was discharged from Danbury in 1783. "In consequence of my wounds received in the service I am so much debilitated as to stand in need of assistance from my country for support." For his service Frederick was granted a pension of $8.00 per month.

Frederick was in Redding, Connecticut, at the time of the U. S. Census of 1790 which lists him with seven children, three of whom were his stepchildren.$_3$ By 1800 he was in Hubbardton, Rutland County, Vermont, with one male under 10, two males 10-16, one male 26-45, two females under 10, two females 16-26, and one female over 45.$_4$ Family records indicate that Frederick spent a short time in Ballston, New York, moving to Vermont in 1796.

Frederick was a weaver by trade and, with his sons Perry and Uriah, owned a business in 1810.$_5$ The census record contained a manufacturing schedule with the following notation:

	WN	LW	SW	L	WC	LC	Shop
Frederick Dikeman	4	1	1	1	20	40	14
Perry	3	1	1		12	20	8
Uriah	3	1	1		8		4

The codes may stand for the following, based on descriptions found in some other towns.

WN Whole Number (of persons in household)
LW L---- Wheels
SW Spinning Wheels
L Looms
WC Value of Woolen Cloth
LC Value of Linen Cloth

By 1820 Frederick and his son Uriah had moved to Pittsford; his son Azor was in Benson; his son Perry was the only one still in Hubbardton. All were engaged in agriculture. Frederick and his wife apparently were living with Azor in 1830. In 1840, although listed as a pensioner in Perry's home, Frederick was listed separately in Hubbardton with one male under 5, one male 10-15, one male 30-40, one male 70-80, one female 5-10 and one female 20-30.[6] On the same page are Perry and Perry's son Myron so perhaps the young family with Frederick is Perry's other son George.

Frederick died at Hubbardton, Vermont, 17 May 1848 and was buried there at Pleasant View Cemetery.

It is unlikely that Frederick is the son of Frederick[4], as some have suggested. Frederick[4]'s known children were born from about 1737 to 1750 and this Frederick was born in 1760. It is more likely that he is a grandson of Frederick[4]. Perhaps his father is Thaddeus, or Daniel who is still unplaced.

Children (Dikeman):

i. LYDIA, b. 12 Aug 1781
ii. SARAH, b. 13 Dec 1784
iii. PERRY. b. 18 Mar 1788
iv. URIAH, b. 5 Mar 1790
v. AZOR, b. 20 Jan 1794

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[1]Many family records were preserved by descendants of Frederick's son Azor and much research was done by this family. All the material was reviewed by the compiler in a visit with Gerald F. Dikeman at Roy, NM, in 1986. Gerald died in 1987. All information on this family, unless otherwise indicated, is from Gerald's extensive collection.

[2]Pension Files #S39447.

[3]U. S. Census 1790, Fairfield County, CT., p. 27.

[4]U. S. Census 1800, Rutland County, VT, p. 112.

[5]U. S. Census 1810, Rutland County, VT, p. 130.

[6]U. S. Census 1840, Rutland County, VT, M704, R545, p. 50.

CT 15. HULDAH DIKEMAN was born, probably at Danbury, Fairfield County, Connecticut, 16 August 1772,[1] died at Richford, New York, 31 August 1830, married in Connecticut 22 October 1789 Philip Judd Kellogg, b. 22 December 1768, son of Ezra Kellogg.

Children (Kellogg):

i. BENJAMIN WILSON, b. 3 Nov 1790, d. 16 Oct 1791
ii. LEVI, b. 15 Sep 1792, Ballston, NY

iii. ELIZABETH, b. 22 Aug 1794, Ballston, NY
iv. CYNTHIA, b. 12 Apr 1796, Ballston, NY, d.y.
v. WILSON, b. 15 Apr 1797, Ballston, NY
vi. ALPHEUS G., b. 29 Jun 1799, Ballston, NY
vii. CYNTHIA, b. 18 Nov 1802
viii. PHILIP, b. 14 May 1804, d.y.
ix. MARY, b. 12 Feb 1808
x. HULDAH, b. 12 Feb 1811
xi. PHILIP, b. 30 Dec 1815

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[1]Timothy Hopkins, *The Kelloggs in the Old World and the New*, 1903, v. 3, p. 333. Huldah Dikeman's husband is listed as #1702 PHILIP JUDD'. All information is from this source.

CT 16. JONATHAN DIKEMAN/DYKEMAN was born in Connecticut about 1760, married at Ridgefield, Fairfield County, Connecticut, 1 May 1785 Hannah (Street) Couch, daughter of Timothy and Elizabeth (probably Raymond) Street.[1] Jonathan was of Danbury when he served in the American Revolution in Colonel Beardsley's Regiment in 1777. He served from 1781 to the end of the war in Captain St. John's Company of Light Infantry, 2nd Connecticut Regiment, which "marched southward in 1781 under the Marquis de Lafayette.[2]

Hannah was named in the 1768 distribution of the estate of her father but the second distribution in 1808, following her mother's death, listed "the heirs of Hannah Dykeman."[3]

Stephen[5] (Cornelius[4], Johannes/John[3], Cornelis[2]) was "of Ridgefield" when he served in the French and Indian War. In his will in 1783 Stephen's father mentions "the eldest son of my son Stephen, deceased," indicating that Stephen had more than one son. Perhaps Jonathan is one of Stephen's sons. See Jonathan Dyckman of Saratoga, NY, #NY 18.

Children (Dikeman/Dykeman):

i. ELIZABETH, b. 31 Apr 1786,[4]
ii. JONATHAN, Jr.,[5]

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[1]NEHGR, July 1987, pp. 259, 160.
[2]*Service, Revolution*, p. 289.
[3]NEHGR, July 1987, p. 259.
[4]Card, *Dikemans*, quotes Ridgefield, CT, V.R.
[5]*Ibid*, says 3 sons died young. However, later notes indicate that Wilton, CT, land records give Jonathan, Jr., as a landowner in 1805, Wilton Land Records, v. 1, p. 185.

CT 17. JOSIAH DIKEMAN was born about 1751,[1] probably in Fairfield County, Connecticut, died at Brooklyn, Kings County, New York, 14 January 1819,[2] married at the Presbyterian Church at Jamaica, Queens County, New York, 19 October 1777 Jane Pettit,[3] born in 1755,[4] probably at Hempstead, Queens (Nassau) County, New York, died at Brooklyn 30 April 1843,[5] probably daughter of Isaac and Jane (Losee) Pettit.[6]

In the mid-1700's the New York branch still used the old Dutch names and naming patterns, but in Connecticut, where most of the neighbors were of English origin, the Dikemans were using traditional English and biblical names. Thus Josiah is listed with the Connecticut Dikemans, although some genealogists have suggested the New York family for him.[7]

While many of the Connecticut branch were Patriots and several were soldiers (Cornelius[4] being the only avowed Loyalist), Josiah joined the Loyalist cause and removed to Long Island, New York, where large numbers of the inhabitants were loyal to the King. He and Jane lived in Hempstead and had four children born during the war years. The Hempstead area was the scene of much of the fighting for control of Long Island, but it is uncertain whether or not Josiah was a soldier. Sometime in 1781 he was treated "at Van Brunt's" by Doctors Treadwell and Searing.[8]

Josiah kept an account book for many years.[9] The entries made from 1778-1783 show that he supported his family in a variety of ways. The following entry in pounds, shillings and pence, is typical:

Dec th 10 A 1781 Thomas Durling Dr

To a duck blancit	0-6-0
To cucking 1 day for four hand	1-4-0
To a half a bushel of portaters	0-5-0
To two pounds of lath nails	0-3-0
To digin seller	0-3-0
To cutting two pair of trousers	0-1-0
To one oak board	0-1-6

Other entries include "making great coats, vests, coats, britches, overhalls, jacoat with sleeves; selling a dog, turnips, molasses, portaters, piddgins; butchering, fleshing; choping and carting poals."

As the war was drawing to a close the governing bodies of New York and Connecticut were busy passing laws relative to the treatment of Loyalists. New York did not rescind the resolution of 1776 that any person being an adherent to the King of Great Britain should be guilty of treason and be put to death. Connecticut was more moderate and voted loss of estate and personal liberty for three years. The Treaty of Paris ending the war in 1783 granted compensation for the loss of property to former Loyalists but New York ordered punishment of anyone who applied.

The Canadian government offered land to Loyalist Americans in New Brunswick, then part of Nova Scotia. Loyalist troops crowded onto any available ship and the units were disbanded when they reached Canada. Josiah may have arrived in one of the ships of the Spring Fleet. The first ship arrived in Parr-Town (St. John) 10 May 1783. A week later nineteen others had arrived. The weather was cold and wet, and there were no accommodations ready for the new arrivals. Dense forests covered the land, that which was not sheer rock rising out of the sea. The settlers stayed on the ships until tents arrived and could be set up. Eventually temporary

sheds were built.[10] Josiah was granted Lot #1447,[11] about as far from the harbor as one could get. Ships were arriving all summer; in October alone 1200 people were added to the number of refugees. We know that Josiah had arrived before September. In addition to his lot each settler received from the government 500 feet of boards, some shingles and bricks, and provisions for one year. The allotment of provisions was cut to two/thirds the second year and one/third the third year. Only firewood was at hand. Supplies were unloaded from ships, carted along the shore and then transported on one's back to his site.[12]

We are not sure how many children were with Josiah and Jane in Canada. Four had been born during the war years. Perhaps only Ann, who lived to maturity, endured the New Brunswick years. Perhaps some of the children died there.

At some point Josiah and seven others applied for land some miles west of St. John at Mace's Bay on Point Lepro. The application and grant could not be found, but the following document was located:[13]

> "The Humble Petition of John Mott, John Garrison, Ephraim Shaler, Joseph Russell, Petre Stout, William Giberson and Josiah Dykeman of Beaver Harbour
>
> To Thomas Carlton Esqr. Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick and the territories thereon depending Chancelor and Vice Admiral of the same
>
> May it please Your Excellency: Your petitioners having drawn our lands on Point Lepro which we mean to improve as soon as the season will admit; there is a small island lying near said land in Masons Bay that will answer for the curing of fish; which if Your Excellency will be so good as to grant it us we your humble petetioners as in duty bound will ever pray" Dated January 1785 and signed by all the petitioners.

Another petition dated 29 July 1785 signed by J. S. Russell on behalf of the company, including Josiah Dikeman, is mostly illegible. It does state that the land has been improved and a crop planted.

Sometime after July 1785 and before September 1786, Josiah and Jane gave up the struggle of homesteading in an alien land and returned to the United States, as seen in the following document:[14]

> "To his excellency Thomas Carleton Esq Governor and Commander in chief of the Province of New Brunswick and the territories thereunto belonging and vice admiral of the same
>
> The memorial of James Harris of Beaver Harbor Humbly Sheweth that your Excellency's memorialist hath been a (word illegible) at this place ever since the first settlement thereof and hath not yet received his quota of land therefore prays that your Excellency will be pleased to grant him lott No 3 on Point Lepro in the class of John Garrison and associates which was drawn by Josiah Dikeman who is removed from this place to the United States to his family and your memorialist as in duty bound shall ever pray" Dated 4 September 1786 and signed by James Harris.

It is uncertain where Josiah went when he left Canada. There is an interesting entry in his account book for 28 March 1786 for tools and tailoring for a Daniel Dikeman (the only Dikeman with whom he did business):

"March 28th D 1786 Daniel Dikeman Dr

To a square and cumpases	0- 3-0
To making a coat and vest	0-10-0
To boot betwon hats	0-12-0
To a adds	0- 3-0

In the U. S. Census of 1790 Josiah Dikeman was listed in Hempstead, New York, with three males under 16 and three females in his household. Little is known about Josiah in the next decade. He was still in Hempstead for the next census when he was listed with four males under 10, one male 10-16, one male over 45, one female under 10, one female 16-26, and one female over 45. By 1810 he was in Brooklyn where he had built a home.

In 1814 Josiah became keeper of the almshouse in Brooklyn and continued for over four years, at which time he was succeeded by his son Henry. Josiah died in Brooklyn, New York, 14 January 1819. Jane outlived her husband by twenty-four years and died 30 April 1843.

Josiah's will was dated 8 February 1817 and proved 20 January 1819. His estate was left to Jane "for and during her natural life, if she so long remains my widow, to her own use" and then to his children.[15]

Since the only entry for a Dikeman in Josiah's account book was for a Daniel in 1786, and because Josiah named an early son Daniel, a case can be made for Josiah being son of a Daniel. A Fairfield County, Connecticut, Daniel is a strong possibility. Daniel, born in Danbury 29 August 1757, says in his pension application that his father is Daniel. Perhaps Josiah, born about 1751, is of this family and the account book Daniel is either his father or brother.

Children (Dikeman):[16]

i. ISAAC, b. 8 Dec 1778, d.y.
ii. ANN, b. 2 May 1780
iii. ELIZABETH, b. 25 Jan 1782
iv. SYLVANUS, b. 9 Jan 1783
v. DANIEL, b. 24 Jun 1785
vi. ISAAC, b. 21 Apr 1787
vii. WILLIAM, b. 19 Mar 1789
viii. HENRY, b. 9 Mar 1791
ix. ROBERT B., b. 28 Jan 1793
x. JOHN, b. 31 Mar 1795
xi. CATHERINE, b. 18 Jun 1898, d.y.

[1]Family Bible of his granddaughter Mary Burch (Dikeman) Pray, Stereotype Edition, 1839, gives b.d. as 1751. Bible is now in possession of Georgiana V. Manno, P.O. Box 165,

Far Rockaway, NY 11690. Death records of St. George's Episcopal Church, Hempstead, NY, say he died in his 67th year, making his b.d. 1752 or 1753. *NYG&BR*, v. 54, p. 206.

[2]Pray Family Bible, cited above.

[3]Josephine Frost, *Marriages Jamaica (NY) Presbyterian Church*, p. 4, ms. at LIHS, Brooklyn, NY. Record does not give Jane's first name; other records do.

[4]Pray Bible cited above.

[5]*Ibid.*

[6]There were 3 contemporary Janes in Hempstead. One married Richard Mott in 1761 (Jane, dau. of Isaac was too young to marry in 1761). The third Jane was too young to marry in 1777 (Early and Wardwell notes at LIHS, Brooklyn). Jane named two children Isaac, pointing to Isaac as Jane's father.

[7]Tunis[5] (John[4], Joris[3], Cornelis[2]) also lived in Hempstead for many years.

[8]Henry Onderdonk, *Revolutionary Incidents of Queens County, New York*, Second Series (1884, 1976), pp. 66, 67. Also listed was Ezekiel Dikeman, a name found nowhere else.

[9]Account Book of Josiah Dikeman, Coll. of the LIHS, Toedteberg Rm., #1977.299.

[10]D. Russell Jack, *History of St. John* (St. John 1883), p. 5. Hereafter Jack, *St. John*.

[11]Plan of Parr-Town, New Brunswick Provincial Archives, NB, CAN.

[12]Jack, *St. John*, pp. 5-8.

[13]Land Petition of John Mott, 1785, Archieves Dept., New Brunswick Museum, St. John, NB, CAN.

[14]Land Petition of James Harris, 1786, Archives Dept., New Brunswick Museum, St. John, NB, CAN.

[15]Will, Kings Co., NY, Surrogate's Court, v. 2, p. 358.

[16]Family Bible of son Isaac, in possession of Thomas E. Dikeman, P.O. Box 471, Levittown, NY 11756.

CT 18. LOIS DIKEMAN was born about 1762, married at Danbury, Fairfield County, Connecticut, 15 January 1782 Elihu Judd. According to a Taylor genealogy, author unknown, pages 498 and 499, Lois and her sister Eunice are "daughters of Frederick, born Connecticut or New York, of Warwick, New York."

Children (Judd):[1]

i. DANIEL, b. 18 Feb 1783
ii. MARY, b. 5 May 1786
iii. TAYLOR, b. 25 Apr 1789
iv. REUMAH, b. 8 Aug 1791

[1]Early Danbury Record Book, p. 136.

CT 19. NATHANIEL DIKEMAN was born, probably in Fairfield County, Connecticut, about 1769,[1] died at Newtown, Fairfield County, Connecticut, 9 December 1849,[2] married (1) at Newtown 15 September 1791 Experience Hawley,[3] born, probably at Newtown, about 1776,[4] died at Newtown 3 March 1839,[5] daughter of Ebenezer and Kate (Fairchild) Hawley,[6] married (2) 19 September 1841 Mrs. Sarah Fairchild.[7]

Nathaniel and Eli bought land together in Newtown in 1791.[8] Nathaniel took the Freeman's Oath at Redding in 1799. In 1800 he was counted in the U. S. Census at Newtown with one male under 10, one male 10-16, one male 26-45, three females under 10 and one female 26-45. He was in

Newtown for all the U. S. Censuses through 1840. His will was dated 17 May 1849 and proved 24 December 1849.[9]

Perhaps Eli and Nathaniel are sons of Thaddeus.

Children (Dikeman), named in father's will:

i. MARY ANN, b. 19 Dec 1792[10]
ii. POLLY, b. 26 Mar 1795
iii. IRA, b. 6 Feb 1797
iv. MARIA, b. 14 Jan 1799
v. EBENEZER, b. 23 Mar 1801
vi. SYLVIA, b. 16 Oct 1803
vii. BETSEY, b. ca. 1805
viii. CHARLES, b. ca. 1807
ix. HARRIET, b. ca. 1809

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[1]Age at death.
[2]Newtown V. R., v. 4, p. 10.
[3]*Ibid*, v. 2, p. 34.
[4]Age at death.
[5]Newtown V. R., v. 2, p. 123.
[6]Hawley Clearinghouse, Beverly Gould 4202 So. 175th, Seattle, WA 98188.
[7]Newtown Land Records.
[8]Newtown V. R., v. 2, p. 120.
[9]Wills of both Nathaniel and Experience are on film at the CT St. Lib., Hartford.
[10]All but the last 3 children listed in Newtown V. R., v. 2, p. 34.

CT 20. SAMUEL DIKEMAN sold to Sarah Dikeman property in Danbury on 25 February 1800. On the same day the same piece of land was sold by Daniel Dikeman to Samuel Dikeman.[1] No other record of Samuel was found in Danbury. A Samuel was in Norwalk for the U. S. Census of 1800 with two males under 10, one male 16-26, one male over 45, one female under 10, one female 10-16, one female 16-26 and one female over 45. It is unclear whether Samuel is 16-26 or over 45; probably it is the former since he did not appear in 1790. Another Samuel, counted in Ridgefield with different statistics is definitely Samuel[6] (Levi[5], Frederick[4], Johannes/-John[3], Cornelis[2]). No further record of Samuel could be found in Norwalk.

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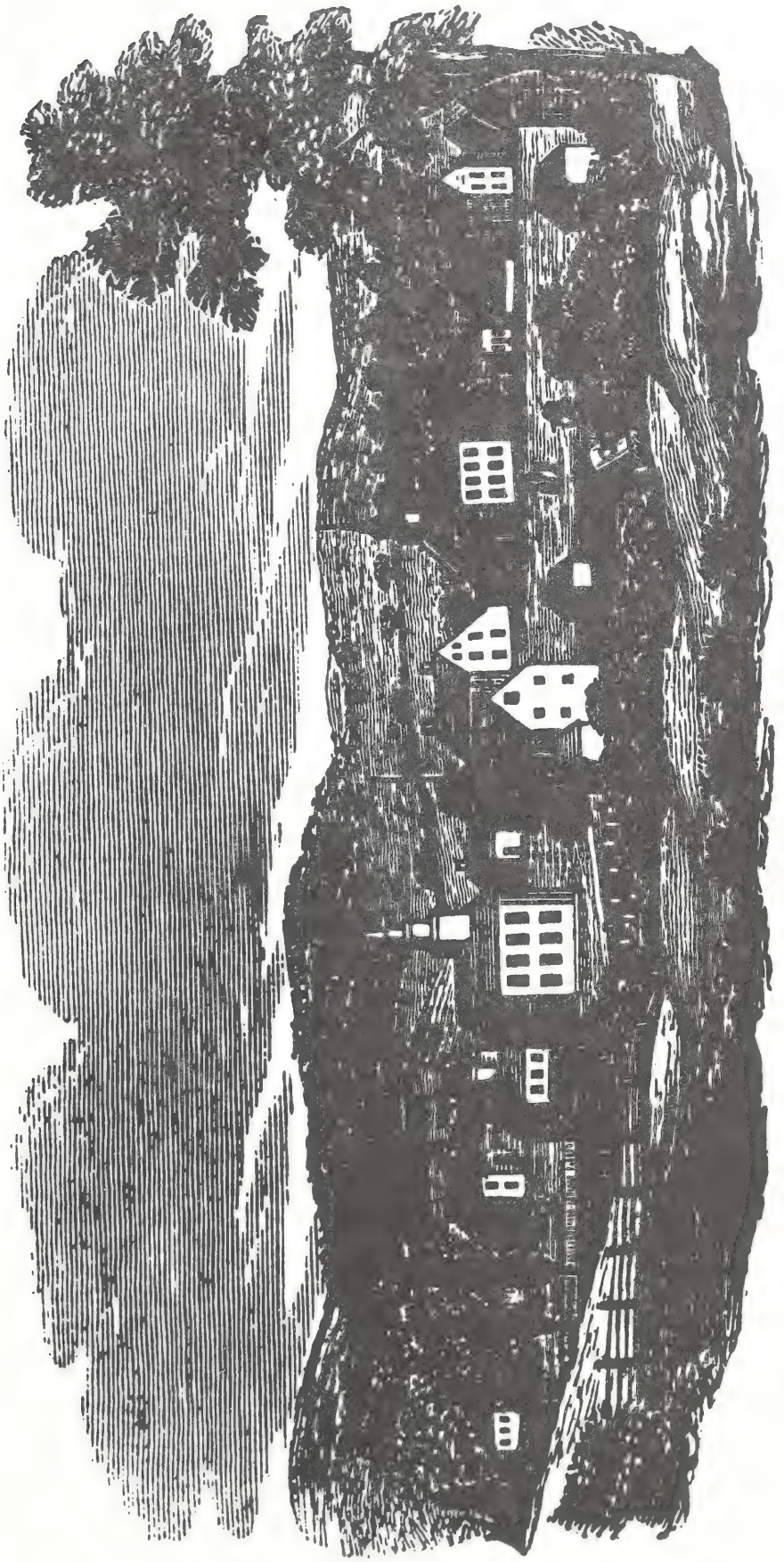
[1]General Index to Land Records, Danbury, Conn., CLDS Film #4006, v. 10, pp. 16, 17.

CT 21. THOMAS DIKEMAN was born in Fairfield County, Connecticut, about 1768, died, probably at Jefferson, Schoharie County, New York in the 1830's,[1] married at Danbury, Fairfield County, Connecticut, 23 Mar 1790 Sarah Washburn, daughter of Joseph Washburn.[2] Thomas first appears in Danbury land records selling Long Ridge land in 1789. In 1790 he was counted at Danbury in the U. S. Census with just himself and his bride.[3] He was on the Danbury Tax List from 1793-1810. In 1795 and 1796 Thomas and Eli bought and sold land to each other. On 13 April 1801



S. view of the central part of the Borough of Danbury.

1835

Thomas Dykman appears on a List of Freemen. He sold several parcels of land between 1789 and 1809, none of it to Dikemans. In 1816 he purchased from Thaddeus Dikeman land at Long Ridge. His last appearance in Danbury was in the 1820 U. S. Census when he was over 45 and had one child still at home.[4]

In 1830 he was in Jefferson, Schoharie County, New York, aged 60-70, near his son Joseph.[5] Thomas does not appear in the 1840 census.

Probably Thomas is a son of Thaddeus.

Children (Dikeman):[6]

i. POLLY, b. 23 Oct 1790
ii. SALOMY, b. 28 Aug 1792
iii. ANNE, b. 12 Apr 1795
iv. JOSEPH, b. 14 Dec 1796
v. HANNAH, b. 28 Aug 1798

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[1]A Thomas appeared alone in a separate household near Joseph in the U. S. Census of 1830 and does not appear again. Thomas, then "of Jefferson, Schoharie Co., NY," sold Danbury, CT, land to Niram Dikeman 15 Oct 1824. Danbury Land Records, v. 22, p. 332.

[2]Danbury Town Records, p. 133.

[3]U. S. Census 1790, Danbury, Fairfield Co., CT, p. 10, with 8 names between him and Thaddeus.

[4]U. S. Census 1820, Danbury, p. 68.

[5]U. S. Census 1830, Jefferson, Schoharie Co., NY, M 19, R 116, p. 181. Joseph continues in Jefferson and is listed later as born in CT. A descendant, writing for a *History of Jefferson* (typescript at Cobleskill Library, NY) says that Joseph was born in Danbury, CT, 14 Dec 1796. The b.d. matches that given for the son of this Thomas. The typescript says that Joseph arrived in Jefferson in 1825. Danbury Land Records of 15 Oct 1824 say that Joseph is of Jefferson, v. 22, pp. 332, 333.

[6]Danbury Town Records, p. 133.

NY 1. ANNA DYCKMAN married at the Albany, New York, Episcopal Church 3 January 1791 Nicholas Tansell. She may be the unnamed child of Nicholas[4] (Johannes[3,2]), born August 1771, baptized 1771 at Manorton with sponsors Samuel Proper and Anna Schiz. Nicholas[4] had another daughter Magdelena whose baptism sponsors were John Huyck and Magdelena Marden. Anna could be the Annatjen[5] (Cornelius[4], Johannes[3,2]) baptized at Germantown, Albany County, New York, 10 May 1773.

NY 2. CATHARINE DEYK/DEYKMAN/DYKE, so called at her marriage and children's baptisms, married at Claverack Reformed Dutch Church, Columbia County, New York, 21 May 1799 Hendrick Cohl,[1] later called Henry Cole. Her son Henry was in Broome County with Emmet Dykeman in his household in 1860, so Catharine is probably of the Johannes[2] branch. Also the sponsors at the baptism of her second child were Jacob Deykman and Sally Deykman.

Children (Cole):

i. HENDRICK, b. 9 Apr 1802, bp. 3 May[2]
ii. MARGRETH, b. 28 Sep 1804, bp. 16 Oct[3]
iii. MARIA, b. 12 Jan 1807, bp. 1807[4]

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[1]Kelly, *Claverack Church*, 878.
[2]*Ibid*, 3680.
[3]*Ibid*, 4029.
[4]Kelly, *Linlithgo Church*, 2417.

NY 3. CATHARINE DYKMAN/DYKEMAN was born in Westchester County, New York, 5 August 1782, died at Cairo, New York, 5 February 1865 married about 1798 Seneca Stewart, born 2 April 1780, died 1 August 1861 at Cairo, New York, son of Alexander and Mary (Hungerford) Stewart.

Children (Stewart):

i. ABEL, b. 11 Feb 1801
ii. MARIA, b. 8 Nov. 1802
iii. HIRAM, b. 14 Feb 1803
iv. WILLIAM, b. 1 Oct 1804
v. SENECA, JR., b. 18 Oct 1808
vi. CATHARINE ANN, b. 5 Jul 1810
vii. SAMUEL, b. 6 Apr 1812
viii. JOHN, b. 8 Oct 1813
ix. JANE, b. 27 Sep 1815
x. CHAUNCEY, b. 15 Aug 1817
xi. AMANDA, b. 6 Mar 1819

xii. ELIZA, b. 5 Feb 1821
xiii. DYKEMAN, b. 23 Dec 1823
xiv. ANDREW, b. 12 Dec 1826
xv. EMELINE, b. 30 Mar 1828

[1]Family record of Kenneth Van Vechten Parks, P.O. Box 396, Catskill, NY 12414.

NY 4. CORNELIUS DIKEMAN, married Mary ( ) Hall. Mary Dikeman, wife of Cornelius and formerly wife of Lemuel Hall, died 22 June 1830, aged thirty. Mary is buried northeast of Pompey, Onandaga County, New York, Ketchum or Hibbard Cemetery.[1]

[1]Lester Card, *Onandaga County, NY, Births, Marriages and Deaths, v. 4, p. 136, typescript at NYG&BS.*

NY 5. ELISABETH DYCKMAN married Hendrick Brissy. She is called just Elisabeth at the baptism of their first child and Elisabeth Dykman at that of their second child. They are in Columbia County for the 1800 U. S. Census. He is probably the Henry aged 26-45 with more children in Schoharie County in the 1810 U. S. Census. She is probably the daughter of Peter [4] (Johannes[3],[2]) and Cornelia Decker. If so, she was born 15 December 1763 and baptized 1763 at the Lutheran Church at Churchtown, Albany County,[1] the same church where her daughters were baptized.

Children (Brissy):

i. MARGARETH, b. 28 Feb 1792, bp. 29 Apr[2]
ii. CATARINA, b. 20 Dec 1794, bp. 19 Apr 1795[3]

[1]Kelly, *Churchtown Lutheran Church*, 97.
[2]*Ibid*, 1210.
[3]*Ibid*, 1303.

NY 6. ELISABETH DYCKMAN, married at Claverack Reformed Dutch Church, Columbia County, New York, 14 November 1801 Peter Haver.[1] He was also called Haber and Hafer, Jr., in church records, and she was called Deyk, Dyke, Dykeman and Dyckman. They were sponsors at the baptism of Alexander, son of Christophel and Engel Luyk at Manorton (another Luyk child was sponsored by Jacob Dyckman and wife Magdelena in 1807). Probably this Elisabeth is the daughter of Jacob[4] (Johannes[3],[2]) and Elsie (Cole) Dyckman. If so, she was born 19 March 1781 and baptized at Linlithgo, Columbia County.[2]

Children (Haver):

i. EDWARD, b. 9 Jan 1803, bp. 1803[3]
ii. CATHERINE, b. 5 Jan 1805, bp. 1805[4]
iii. ELISHA, b. 5 Mar 1807, bp. 1807[5]

iv. MARGARET, b. 16 Sep 1809, bp. 1809[6]
v. ELISABETH, b. 20 Oct 1811, bp. 1811,[7]
vi. MARIA, b. 19 Sep 1818, bp. 19 Oct[8]
vii. ELI, b. 5 Nov 1820, bp. 14 Dec[9]
viii. EMMELINE, b. 17 Dec 1822, bp. 28 Jan 1823[10]

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[1]Kelly, *Claverack Church*, 1013.
[2]Kelly, *Linlithgo Church*, 1509.
[3]Kelly, *Manorton Lutheran Church*, 1005.
[4]Kelly, *West Copake Church*, 1561.
[5]Kelly, *Manorton Lutheran Church*, 1247.
[6]Kelly, *West Copake Church*, 1900.
[7]Kelly, *Manorton Lutheran Church*, 1520.
[8]*Ibid*, 1886.
[9]*Ibid*, 2016.
[10]*Ibid*, 2190.

NY 7. GEORGE DYCKMAN is listed in Ancram/Gallatin, Columbia County, in the 1830 and 1840 U. S. Census, with no children listed. A George was sponsor at the baptism of Annatchen, daughter of Jacob[5] (Nicholas[4], Johannes[3,2]) in 1795. Possibly George is the unnamed child of Nicholas[4] who was baptized in 1771.

NY 8. GERTHRUY DYCKMAN married at Kinderhook, Albany (Columbia County) 31 December 1796 Fredrick Goedemoet. No known Gerthruy. Another Dyckman-Goedemoet marriage was that of Jacob Dyckman and Annatje Goedemoet before 1794.

NY 9. HENRICH DEIKMAN married Catharin Hofor (Haver?). A child, born 15 October 1799, was baptized in 1799 at Germantown. Is this a Dyckman? Possibly a related marriage was that of Elisabeth Dyckman and Peter Haver in 1801. Heinrich[5] (Jacob[4], Johannes[3,2]), born in 1787, was too young to have a child in 1799.

Child (Dykeman):

i. JOHN

NY 10. HENRY DIKEMAN purchased land in Salisbury, Litchfield County, Connecticut, in 1817 and 1818.[1] H. Dickeman was in Sharon, nearby, in the 1820 U. S. Census, with one male under 10, one male 26-45, and one female 26-45.[2] In 1830 a Henry was counted in Sharon with one male under 5, one male 5-10, one male 10-15, one male 30-40, one female under 5 and one female 30-40. Henry was not found in 1840. In the 1850 U. S. Census of Colesville, Broome County, New York, there is a Henry, aged 49,[3] who could be the Henry in Sharon, Connecticut, in 1830. Some of the above information points to Henry[5] (Peter[4], Johannes[3,2]), who was

born in 1801, but Henry[5] was too young to purchase land in 1817 and 1818.

Children (Dikeman):

i. SON
ii. SON
iii. SON
iv. DAUGHTER

[1]Card, *Dikemans*.
[2]U. S. Census 1820, Sharon, Litchfield Co., CT, M 33, R 1, p. 393.
[3]U. S. Census 1850, Colesville, NY, M 432, R 478, p. 134.

NY 11. JACOB DYKEMAN of Lysander, Onandaga County, was counted there in the U. S. Censuses of 1810, 1820, 1830 and 1840. From a gravestone in Cold Spring Cemetery in Lysander, we know his wife's name was Lydia. No gravestone was found for Jacob. Lydia and Jacob were in the same age range for each census, ranging from 16-26 in 1810 to 50-60 in 1840. Since Lydia's age on her gravestone was 61 when she died in 1843, we can estimate Jacob's birthdate as about 1782. From census records we know this couple had ten children, three daughters and seven sons. We know four of the children by name.

Children (Dykeman):

i. PHEBE, d.y.[1]
ii. PETER, b. 2 Feb 1860[2]
iii. JOHN
iv. DAUGHTER
v. SON
vi. DAUGHTER
vii. SON
viii. SON
ix. SON
x. JAMES

[1]The Lesley E. Voorhees Records, v. 1 (Cemeteries in Van Buren, Baldwinsville, and Lysander, Onandaga Co., NY, 1965), p. 147.
[2]*Ibid*. On the previous page Voorhees quotes a Miss L. Pearl Palmer, "In 1810 a Joseph or Jacob Dikeman or Dykeman settled upon the farm from which the cemetery was taken." It is interesting to note that Lydia's stone says Dikeman and the other three Dykeman.

Other unplaced Jacobs will need to be considered together. We have two Jacobs, and four wives who are mothers to children of Jacobs. The first marriages seem to fit the placement given. After that it becomes unclear and two theories will be discussed.

114. JACOB DYKEMAN, son of Nicholas[4] (Johannes[3,2]) and Annatje (Huyck) Dyckman, was baptized at the Linlithgo Reformed Dutch Church, Albany County, New York, 29 June 1766.[1] He married before 15 Feb 1786[2] Elizabeth Patrick,[3] daughter of John.

Children (Dykeman):

i. JOHN[6], b. 27 Dec 1785, bp. 15 Feb 1786[4]
ii. CATHRINA[6], b. 11 Jun 1791, bp. 16 Oct 1791[5]
iii. ANNETCHEN[6], b. 16 Sep 1794, bp. 1795[6]
iv. CHRISTOPHEL[6], b. 20 Dec 1799, bp. 13 Apr 1800[7]
v. MARTINUS[6], 9 Sep 1802, bp. 1802[8]
vi. FRANS[6], b. 5 Jul 1808, bp. 1808[9]

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[1]Kelly, *Linlithgo Church*, 1010.
[2]Date of baptism of first child.
[3]Named in baptism records of children.
[4]Kelly, *Rhinebeck Lutheran Church*, 1411.
[5]Kelly, *Gallatinville Church*, 1077.
[6]*Ibid*, 1193.
[7]Kelly, *Manorton Lutheran Church*, 850.
[8]*Ibid*, 1000.
[9]*Ibid*, 1336.

106. JACOB[5] DYKEMAN, son of Cornelius[4] (Johannes[3,2]) and Willemtje (Buys) Dyckman, was born 7 July 1774 and baptized that year at Schagticoke Reformed Dutch Church, Renssalaer County, New York.[1] He married before 16 October 1794[2] Annatje Goedemoet.[3] He is listed in the 1800 U. S. Census aged 26-45 but no children are included. Cornelies Dyckman and Williampje Buys were sponsors at the baptism of Cornelius.

Children (Dykeman):

i. WILLEMTJE[6], b. 16 Oct 1794, bp. 30 Nov[4]
ii. CORNELIS[6], b. 10 Feb 1797, bp. 2 Apr 1798[5]

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[1]NYG&BR v. 60, p. 365.
[2]Date of baptism of first child.
[3]Named in baptism records of children.
[4]Kelly, *Kinderhook Church*, 3639.
Ibid, 3929.

NY 12. JACOB DYKEMAN married before 26 January 1800[1] Annatchen Bork.[2] Three children were baptized at Schoharie Reformed Dutch Church, Schoharie County, New York. In the 1800 U. S. Census there Jacob is listed aged 26-45 with two males under 10 and one female 26-45.

Children (Dykeman):

i. JACOB, JR., b. 4 Aug 1799, bp. 26 Jan 1800[3]
ii. JOHANNES, b. 16 Apr 1803, bp. 1803[4]
iii. MARIA, b. 26 Feb 1806, bp. 1806[5]

[1]Date of baptism of first child.
[2]Mother called Annatchen Bork at baptism of first child, not named in the others.
[3]Kelly, *Schoharie Church*, 2086.
[4]*Ibid*, 2323.
[5]*Ibid*, 2638.

NY 13. JACOB DYKEMAN married before 1 May 1812[1] Hannah ( )[2] lived at Schoharie, Schoharie County, New York. Four children are listed in a Family Bible. In 1810 a Jacob in Schoharie was listed in the census record with two males under 10, one male over 45, one female under 10, one female 10-16, one female 16-26 and two females over 45. The Bible states that Jacob died 19 March 1857 at age ninety and Hannah died 25 June 1856 at age seventy-six but only Hannah is listed in the 1855 New York State Census of Jefferson, Schoharie County, with her age as eighty and birthplace Columbia County, New York.

Children (Dykeman): (first four in Bible record)

i. MARTIN, b. 1 May 1812
ii. MICHAEL, b. ca. 1815
iii. PETER RICHARD, b. 24 Aug 1824
iv. ELIZA, b. ca. 1821
v. GERTRUDE (?)[3]

[1]Date of birth of first child, Bible record from Muriel A. Horner. Matches date on gravestone in Evergreen Cemetery, Schoharie, NY.
[2]Mother called Hannah Dyckman in Bible record cited above.
[3]Gertrude joined the Schoharie Reformed Dutch Church 8 Feb 1832 with Martin and Michael. She could be a cousin, but was not the wife of one of the boys as they were not married until a later date.

Here are the possibilities for the latter two Jacobs, #NY 12 and #NY 13. We know that the last of Elizabeth Patrick's children was forn in Columbia County in 1808. If she died soon after that, her widower Jacob[5] (Nicholas[4], Johannes[3,2]) could have married second Hannah ( ) and lived in Schoharie. The dates for Hannah's known children fit this theory. Jacob's age at death, according to the Bible fits this Jacob[5].

Placing Hannah with Jacob, the son of Nicholas[4], leaves Annatje Bork as the second wife of Jacob, the son of Cornelius[4]. Annatje Goedmoet's last child was born in 1797 and Annatje Bork's first child was born in 1799.

There is other evidence to support the above placements. On the same day that Jacob and Annatje Bork had their third child baptized, a child of

John[5], son of Cornelius[4], was also baptized in the same church. The above placements mean that there were two contemporary Jacobs in Schoharie County between 1800 and 1850. A careful study of the census records would indicate that possibility. Schoharie, Jefferson and Middleburgh were home for Jacob (or the two Jacobs). In 1830 at Middleburgh Jacob was 50-60. In 1840 at Schoharie Jacob was 50-60. In 1850 at Jefferson he was 81 and in 1855 he was 88. It is possible that the age was sometimes recorded incorrectly and there was only one Jacob in Schoharie County. But since these Jacobs were only eight years apart in age, the census records might be first for Jacob, son of Cornelius and later for Jacob, son of Nicholas. In 1850 and 1855, Jacob and Hannah were with son Peter and his wife.

Annatje Bork could not have been the second wife of Jacob, son of Nicholas[4] because the birthdates of the children overlap.

Another possible placement would be that Jacob, son of Nicholas[4], had only one wife, Elizabeth Patrick, and that Jacob, son of Cornelius had two or three wives. If Annatje Goedmoet died and he married Annatje Bork, it could be that Annatje Bork was also known as Anna/Hannah, or it could be that Hannah( ) was a third wife. If Annatje Bork and Hannah were the same person Annatje Bork's children should have been included in the Bible record and they were not, indicating that Annatje and Hannah were not the same person. This would make Hannah the third wife; it would mean that Jacob, son of Cornelius[4], was the only Jacob in Schoharie County, and would mean that there were some errors in the census records.

NY 14. JAMES DIKEMAN was recorded alone at Kingston, Ulster County, in the U. S. Census of 1810, aged 16-26. The spelling suggests a Connecticut connection, but no placement can be found in either the Connecticut or New York families.

NY 15. JANNATIE DYCKMAN married before 16 February 1775[1] Peter Bacchus.[2] Probably this is Jannetje[5], daughter of Peter[4] (Johannes[3,2]) and Cornelia (Decker) Dyckman. If so, she was baptized 12 November 1752.[3]

Child (Bacchus):

i. CORNELIA, bp. 16 Feb 1775

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[1]Date of baptism of first child.

[2]Parents named in baptismal record at Schagticoke Reformed Dutch Church, Renssalaer Co.

[3]Kelly, *Germantown Church*, 654.

NY 16. JOHANNES DYKEMAN married before 30 May 1784[1] Catharina Bresee.[2] A Johannes was counted at Livingston, Columbia County in 1790 (no record found in 1800), and from 1810-1840 in Anacram/Gallatin, Columbia County. This Johannes is probably the son of Nicholas[4] (Johannes[3,2]) and Annatje (Huyck) Dyckman who was at Livingston in 1790 and Anacram/Gallatin in 1810 and recorded close to Johannes. In 1830 Johannes is called John N., perhaps indicating son of Nicholas. The only significant sponsors at his children's baptisms were Peter Dyck and Peggy Dyck for Windson. Possibly these were his Uncle Peter and wife Margaretha. If this Johannes is the son of Nicholas[4], he was baptized at Linlithgo, Albany/Columbia County 22 April 1764. It is possible that he is Johan Jost, son of Peter[4] (Johannes[3,2]) and Margaretha (Weber) Dyckman who was baptized in 1759.

Children (Dykeman):

i. JACOB, b. 21 Apr 1784, bp. 30 May[3]
ii. MARIA, b. 18 Aug 1789, bp. 1789[4]
iii. PETER, b. 10 Mar 1792, bp. 8 Jul[5]
iv. WINDSON, b. 19 Sep 1794, bp. 3 May 1795[6]
v. JOHN, b. ca. 1796.
vi. DAUGHTER, b. ca. 1798

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[1]Baptism of first child.
[2]Parents named in children's baptisms.
[3]Kelly, *Churchtown Lutheran Church*, 753.
[4]*Ibid*, 1052.
[5]Kelly, *West Copake Church*, 573.
[6]*Ibid*, 736.

NY 17. JOHN DIKEMAN is the first person of record to appear in Litchfield County, Connecticut, since Johannes[2] died there about 1737. John is counted in Salisbury, Litchfield County, Connecticut, in the U. S. Census of 1800 with two males under 10, one male 10-16, one male 26-45, one female 10-16 and one female 26-45.[1] From his age in 1800 we can place his birthdate between 1756 and 1774. John T. Dikeman and his wife Sarah ( ) had two daughters born at Salisbury, Elsa on 9 January 1807 and Elizabeth on 6 November 1808.[2] No Dikeman was found in Litchfield County in 1810. In 1820 he may be the first of two Dickemans whose name was partially obliterated but appears to be J. Dickeman, recorded with two males under 10, two males 10-16, one male 16-26, one male over 45, two females 10-16 and one female over 45.[3] No other record was found in Litchfield County, Connecticut, for this John although other Dikemans appeared there in census, marriage and death records. Other Dikeman names were Jacob, Henry, Peter, Lanah, Cyrus, John, Mary and David W. John and Mary, husband and wife, were the only ones known to have been born in Connecticut. Jacob, Lanah and Cyrus gave New York as their birthplace.

Johan Jost[5], son of Peter[4] (Johannes[3,2]), was baptized in 1764 and also fits the age range of the Litchfield John. However, it is more likely that Johannes, son of Nicholas, was the John of Columbia County, New York, in the same approximate time period.

Johannes[5], son of Jacob[4] (Johannes[3,2]), was baptized in 1785 and was too young to be the John in Litchfield County.

Johannes[5], son of Cornelius[4] (Johannes[3,2]), was baptized in 1766 and fits the age range. However, he was in Schoharie County by 1800.

It is possible that there were two Johns in Litchfield County, Connecticut, in that first decade of the nineteenth century, an older one in the 1800 Census and a younger one whose daughters were born in 1807 and 1808. The older one could be the son of Peter[4] and the younger one the son of Jacob[4]. A strong circumstantial case can be made for two Johns in Litchfield County.

A Dikeman descendant who corresponded with Lester Card for several years said that she and her cousin were descended from sons of a Johannes (Walter and Peter) who were born in Salisbury, Litchfield County, Connecticut. She said Peter was born in 1812 but did not give a date for Walter. Peter and Walter had a brother John and a sister Caroline. This could be the older John. On the other hand, the correspondent says the wife of John was Catherine Brezee (Johannes, #NY 16, and the probable son of Nicholas[4], married a Catharina Bressee — were there two?) The children's names are tantalizingly similar: Jacob, Maria, Peter, Windson, John and another daughter. However, the latter Peter was born in Columbia County, New York.

The second John, if he is the son of Jacob[4], could be the John Dikeman of Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, from 1830-1850, who was buried in Tioga County, New York, with gravestone dates of 1785-1888 (1858 would correspond with census information). Census and land records of Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, and Tioga County, New York, link the family members. Census records call John's wife Sarah and Sally and indicate that she was born in Massachusetts and John in New York.

Known children of John and Sarah of Salisbury, Litchfield County, Connecticut, were Elsa and Elizabeth. Census numbers indicate several more sons and daughters for the one or two Johns there.

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[1]U. S. Census 1800, M 32, R 2, p. 159.

[2]Vital Records of Salisbury, Litchfield Co., CT, from the Barbour Collection at the CT St. Lib., Hartford.

[3]U. S. Census 1820, M 33, R 1.

NY 18. JONATHAN DYCKMAN of Saratoga, Saratoga County, New York, innholder, died intestate. Administration of the estate was granted to Caleb Ellis during the minority of Elizabeth, Ziba, Aaron, Edward and Desdemona, children of Jonathan, dated 7 June 1802.[1] Later Ziba Taylor was appointed guardian of Ziba, Ora, Charles and Desdemona Dykman,

all under twenty-one, for the purpose of selling real estate, dated 1 September 1806.[2] Elizabeth was missing from the list of minor children. In comparing this Jonathan with Jonathan Dikeman, #CT 16, of Connecticut, it is probable that they are the same person. Jonathan of Connecticut had a daughter Elizabeth born in 1786[3] who would be a minor at the first appointment of a guardian for Jonathan's children in 1802. This Elizabeth would be twenty at the second appointment of a guardian in 1806 and could have been married at that time.

Children Dyckman/Dykeman):

i. ELIZABETH
ii. ZIBA
iii. AARON/ORA
iv. EDWARD/CHARLES
v. DESDEMONA

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[1]Saratoga Co., NY, Wills, v. 1, pp. 163, 164.
[2]*Ibid*, v. 2, pp. 55, 56.
[3]Card, *Dikemans*.

NY 19. LENA DEIK/DYCK/DICK/DEICK married Johannes/John P. Killmer/Kilmer at St. Peter's Lutheran Church, Rhinebeck, Albany (Columbia) County, 2 June 1794. The record states that he is the son of Peter and she is the daughter of Jacob Dick. If she is a Dyckman and daughter of Jacob, she must be an unknown daughter of Jacob[4] (Johannes[3,2]) by his possible marriage to Annetje Kool (see Jacob, #58). No Dyckman, Kool or Dick/Dyke were sponsors at baptisms.

Children (Kilmer):

i. MARIA, b. 30 Jun 1794, bp. 27 Jul, Rhinebeck Lutheran Church
ii. CAROLENCHEN, b. 5 Aug 1796, bp. 1796, Red Hook Lutheran Church
iii. FRIEDERICH, b. 14 Aug 1799, bp. 1799, Red Hook Lutheran Church
iv. CORNELIUS, b. 3 Nov 1801, bp. 1 Jan 1802, St. John's Reformed Dutch Church, Upper Red Hook
v. CATHARINA, b. 1 Dec 1803, bp. 15 Jan 1804, Red Hook Lutheran Church
vi. ROBERT, b. 1 Jun 1810, bp. 1810, Manorton
vii. NICHOLAS, b. 15 Nov 1813, bp. 16 Jun 1825, Manorton

NY 20. MARIA DYCKMAN married at Kinderhook Reformed Dutch Church, Albany (Columbia) County, 28 May 1803 David McNeil. Two children were baptized at Kinderhook.

Children (McNeil):

i. GEORGE WASHINGTON, b. 4 Dec 1803, bp. 8 Jan 1804
ii. JACOBUS, b. 3 Feb 1806, bp. 1806

NY 21. NICHOLAS DYCKMAN married at the Caughnawaga Reformed Dutch Church at Fonda, Montgomery County, 17 May 1793 Elizabeth Huyck.[1] The baptism record of daughter Elizabeth gives the mother's name as Elizabeth Haug, which is also written Huyck. It is interesting to note that Nicholas (Johannes[3],[2]) married a Huyck.[5] Perhaps this is their son. If so, he was baptized in 1769.

Nicholas[5] is counted at Livingston next to his father in 1800. A Nicholas, over 45, was alone at Floyd, Oneida County, when the 1820 Census was taken.

Children (Dyckman):

i. ELIZABETH, b. 9 June 1794, bp. 1794, at Stone Arabia, Montgomery Co.[2]

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[1]Kelly, *Fonda Church*, 364.
[2]Lutheran Church Records, 952.

NY 22. PEGGY DYKMAN married Jonas Richter. Baptism record of child at Manorton gives parents' names.

Child (Richter):

i. DAVID WILLIAMS, bp. 20 June 1818

NY 23. PETRUS DEICK/DEYKMAN married by 1779 Margaretha/Margreth Weber. Three children were born between 1779 and 1801, with the first child, at age 21, acting as sponsor for the third. Parents' names are given on baptismal records at Manorton and Claverack, Columbia County.

Children (Dykeman):

i. ADAM, bp. 1779.
ii. SARAH, b. 19 Nov 1787, bp. 15 Sep 1801[1]
iii. HENDRICK, b. 9 Jul 1801, bp. 15 Sep 1801[2]

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[1]Kelly, *Claverack Church*, 3571.
[2]*Ibid*, 3572.

NY 24. PETER DIKEMAN was counted at Salisbury, Litchfield County, Connecticut, in the U. S. Census of 1840, aged 30-40 with one female under 5 and one female 20-30. By 1850 a Peter is in Colesville, Broome County, New York, aged 35, born in Connecticut, as were his wife Christina and children Lucy and James. Sometimes in Colesville census and land records this man is called Samuel P. In Litchfield County, Connecticut, a Samuel P. Dikeman purchased land in 1840. Dykeman is the preferred spelling in Broome County.

Children (Dykeman), from census records:

i. LUCY A., b. ca. 1839
ii. JAMES N., b. ca. 1841
iii. SARAH M., b. ca. 1843
iv. ALVIN E., b. ca. 1845
v. ROBERT B., b. ca. 1848
vi. GEORGE A., b. ca. 1852
vii. SAMUEL/WILLIE/WILLARD, b. ca. 1853
viii. ARMINA/ARMINDA/CHRISTINA M., b. ca. 1856
ix. ELLA/ELLEN/MARY E., b. ca. 1859
x. DELIA/CORA A., b. ca. 1861
xi. RUSH/RUTH V., b. ca. 1863
xii. BERTIE, b. ca. 1866

NY 25. PETER DYKEMAN was in Broome County in 1850, at Painted Post, age 35, born in Connecticut, and the second Peter in Colesville for the 1870 U. S. Census. The wife of this Peter was called Violaty or Viola. The children of this family match the family reported by Mr. Card's correspondent who said that Peter was born in Salisbury, Litchfield County, Connecticut, in 1812. The birthdate is close to this Peter's.

Children (Dykeman), from census records:

i. DAVID, b. ca. 1837
ii. CATHARINE E., b. ca. 1839
iii. MARY J., b. ca. 1840
iv. SARAH M., b. ca. 1843
v. JOHN J., b. ca. 1846
vi. CAROLINE A., b. ca. 1849

NY 26. SAMUEL DIKEMAN was counted in the 1790 U. S. Census at Easton, Albany County, New York, with one male over 16, one male under 16 and four females.

NEW JERSEY

NJ 1. GEORGE DYKEMAN was at Parma, Monroe County, New York, in the 1830 U. S. Census, in Michigan by 1850. A descendant gives his birthdate as 22 January 1791, and gives the birthdate of George's son Cornelius as 27 June 1821.[1] Cornelius' baptism date was found in Passaic, New Jersey, church records, listing his parents as George Dykman and Letty Post, and his birthdate as 27 June 1821.[2] Given the names and location, it is probable that George is the grandson of Cornelius[4] (Dirk[3], Cornelis[2]) and Elizabeth (Genden) Dyckman of the New York City branch of the family. If so, George is the son of either Cornelius[5], Jr., Joris/George[5] or Dirk/Richard[5].

Children (Dykeman):

i. CORNELIUS, b. 27 Jan 1821
ii. JOHN R.
iii. JOHANNA, d.y.
iv. WARREN, d.y.

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[1]Family record of George Gardner, 3394 Gensley Rd., Ann Arbor, MI 48103.

[2]Records of the Acquackanonk Reformed Dutch Church, later the Old First Reformed Church of Passaic, Passaic Co., NJ.

THE DYCKMAN/DIKEMAN/DYKEMAN FAMILY ASSOCIATION

In 1985 twenty Dikeman correspondents joined me in launching a family association whose purposes were to share Dikeman information through a quarterly newletter, to attempt to provide the missing links between the members and the immigrant ancestor and to prepare a permanent record for present and future Dikeman descendants and researchers.

Without these generous, dedicated people there would be no book of Johannes Dyckman descendants; and there would be far less Dyckman material on later generations in my files waiting to be computerized and written up in future volumes on the family. Listed below are the people who made this book possible with their own research and financial support for professional research. Not only did they share their Dikeman discoveries and financial resources, they shared themselves — their hospitality, their love, their prayers — and for these gifts I am profoundly grateful.

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